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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1870. NO. 285.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

NAPOLEON ABANDONS METZ.

Railroad Destroyed and French Supplies Cut Off.

The Prussians Occupy Nancy.

French Army on the West Bank of the Moselle.

Strasburg to be Starved Out.

Sharp Fighting in Front of Metz.

Rumored Evacuation of the City.

Advance of the Prussians Said to be Checked.

The French Surrender Pfalzburg.

PROCLAMATION FROM KING WILLIAM.

French Citizens Not to be Expelled from Prussia.

Napoleon Accepts Lebouf's Resignation.

Removal of the Prince Imperial from France.

The Empress Preparing for Flight.

Napoleon and Changarnier Make a Reconnoissance.

The French Official Views of the Situation.

Foreign Relations of the Country Satisfactory.

Defenses of Paris Being Pushed Rapidly.

Pont-a-Mousson Taken by the Prussians, and Abandoned.

Strasburg Bombarded With Red Hot Shot.

The Besieged Ask a Parley and are Given Forty-eight Hours to Decide Whether they Will Surrender.

Interesting Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

The Chambers Must Pronounce Between the Safety of the State and the Safety of the Dynasty.

Prussian Vessel Attacked by an Irish Mob.

Napoleon Abandons Metz.

LONDON, August 14.—Napoleon's retreat from Metz is hourly confirmed.

The French Army Withdrawn to the West Bank of the Moselle.

LONDON, August 14.—Advices from Metz state that the French army has withdrawn to the west bank of the Moselle. MacMahon is at Toul, twelve miles west of Nancy. The evacuation of Metz is considered certain.

Baggage Trains Captured.

A dispatch from Nancy, via Berlin, dated Saturday night, says a French battalion moving towards Metz was encountered in the morning on the railway near Pont-a-Mousson, and retreated, leaving its baggage trains in the hands of the Prussians.

French Supplies Cut Off.

The Prussian cavalry have destroyed a portion of the railway between Frouard and Paris cutting off supplies and forage for the French troops sheltered under the glacisrs of Metz.

No Communication With Nancy.

PARIS, August 14, Noon.—There is nothing new from head quarters of the army. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday between Paris and Nancy.

Nancy Occupied by the Prussians.

Last night the authorities of Toul sent a dispatch to Paris, stating that Nancy had been occupied by a Prussian detachment. The news is confirmed this morning.

Expulsion of Prussians from France Demanded.

PARIS, August 14.—The journals unanimously demand the expulsion of Germans from French soil, in consequence of the discovery of Prussian spies.

Address from Count Palikao.

Count Palikao has issued an address to the troops, in which he blames them for firing too quick at Weissenburg. He says they need more ammunition in one day than the Prussians would in three. The Marshal reminds the soldiers that they are now on the grand line of defense from Thionville to Metz and Nancy, and they must hold their ground. Back of that is the line of the Meuse; then Champagne; then the Argonne; then the line of rivers illustrated by the campaign of 1814, and beyond all this is Paris, and behind Paris all France, with four million of armed men and $1,000,000,000 of treasure.

Strasburg Well Supplied with Ammunition.

The *Patrie* says when Strasburg was invested it was completely supplies with ammunition; that all pieces likely to be injured by the enemy have been strengthened. Many persons left town willingly, and others were sent away. Strasburg, it adds, can only be captured through famine, and it has provisions for many months.

Military Activity in France.

The *Journal Officiel* says the activity at the Ministry of War is wonderful, and all the immense resources of the country will soon be available. Volunteering continues in large numbers.

The Geneva Convention.

The authorities deny the statement of the German journals that the French do not respect the Convention of Geneva, and afford only to the French wounded.

Calmer Feeling in France.

The journals notice that public sentiment in France is calmer, and that the deepest determination is evinced throughout the country to retrieve the recent defeats.

French Estimate of Prussian Losses.

The *Opinion Nationale* says the German nation admit their loss in killed and wounded to be in the proportion of five to two of the French. The newspapers announce that the Prussians treated the inhabitants of Woerth as enemies because some of the citizens fired upon the Germans.

A dispatch dated Metz, 11th, 11 A. M., says: Prussian pickets yesterday appeared in the valley of the Moselle, and a detachment for a short time held Pont-a-Mousson. A brigade of our French cavalry drove them away and made thirty prisoners. More Prussian spies have been arrested in Metz. The French army is in fine condition.

All Quiet on the Rhine.

A dispatch from the Prefect dated Colmar, 10th, 9 P. M., to the Minister of the Interior, says: All is quiet on the right bank of the Rhine, and the investment of Strasburg appears but the semblance of an attack.

A Profound Sensation

Was created to-day by the passage through the city of ambulances, doctors, nurses and sanitary stores, all going to the front, and nurses in the streets for the assistance of the wounded.

The Committee of Defense Again.

La Liberte says: At a secret meeting yesterday of the Corps Legislatif, Jules Favre developed with ability and moderation a proposition that a Committee of Defense, having Supreme power, be appointed by the Chambers. Count Palikao, with tact, avoided a ceremonious discussion. A Deputy asked the Count whether he wished to be Minister of the Tuileries or of the Chambers. Palikao replied that he had the utmost confidence in the patriotism of the Chambers, and would be guided by them; but he deemed the formation of a Committee of Defense incompatible with the regular duties of the Government. Only fifty or sixty Deputies voted for the motion, and it was lost.

Nancy Pays Tribute.

PARIS, August 14.—*L'Esperance*, of Nancy, states that after all the French soldiers had left the city, the Prussians entered Friday evening at four o'clock, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made to pay 50,000 francs. Requisitions were also issued for large quantities of rations and forage. The Prussians have torn up the railroad and cut down the telegraph.

Strasburg to be Starved Out.

The Prussians count on starving out the defenders of Strasburg without bombardment.

Proclamation of the Commander at Strasburg.

LONDON, August 14.—The British Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the months of the rivers Elbe, Eyder Jahde and Weser are blockaded by the French fleet. The Governor of Hellogoland refused to grant a pilot permission to conduct a flag of truce boat to Cuxhaven.

Battle Offered but Not Accepted.

[Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, August 14.—The French yesterday offered battle to the Prussians, but they did not accept it. Strasburg has not been attacked.

Troops Leaving Minority.

Troops and artillery are leaving hourly for the army. A large number of seizers and singers have enrolled themselves in the army. If the French are defeated at Metz, the Prussians will find another army at Chalons, and another at Paris.

The Crown Prince Starts MacMahon on His March to Paris Again.

LONDON, August 15.—A special dispatch from Hagnenau, to-day, says MacMahon's army evacuated Nancy yesterday, on the approach of the Crown Prince's army, and retreated across the Moselle to the fortress of Toul. The French destroyed a fine bridge of seven arches which crossed the river. The forces of the Crown Prince now occupy Nancy and Frouard, at the junction of the Paris and Strasburg Railroad.

Pont-a-Mousson Taken and Abandoned.

The Prussians attacked Pont-a-Mousson, driving out the French, but subsequently fell back to the main body.

Headquarters at Herry.

The united armies of Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz are at Herry, on a direct line with Saarbruck, and within twenty miles of Metz.

Bombardment of Strasburg.

A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to-day says that Strasburg was bombarded with red-hot shot on Friday, and the bombardment was resumed on Saturday. The besieged asked a parley, and were given forty-eight hours to decide whether they would surrender.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 14.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Simon presented a petition praying that members of religious communities be required to do military service, like other citizens. The petition has 8,000 signatures, and others introduced similar petitions. Count Palikao replied that the names of *Lebouf* appeared signed to a decree in the *Journal Officiel*, and replied that the decree was drawn up prior to Lebouf's resignation. He stated that Bazaine was absolute Commander-in-chief of the army.

Gambetta demanded immediate action on the proposal of Jules Favre, resolving that the Corps Legislatif appoint a Committee of Defense. The President decided that the debate be open to the public. Gambetta declared that there must be no trickery on such a subject. The Chamber must pronounce between the safety of the State and the safety of the dynasty. (Great agitation and noisy interruption.)

Palikao said the Government was not opposed to the debate.

M. Mathieu referred to the manifestation of applause on the part of the spectators with which Gambetta's attack on the Government had been received, and moved that the gallerise be cleared and the Chamber go into secret session. The spectators were ordered out by the President, and the doors closed. After a stormy session the sitting was dissolved. The Senate and Corps Legislatif were in session again to-day. The members have been requested by the Government to remain in Paris.

A Stay Law in France.

The text of the law voted yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, is to-day officially promulgated. It is as follows:

First, The time allowed to make protests and all acts with regard to appeals concerning all commercial paper, negotiated before the promulgation of this law, is extended from one month to forty-five days. Payment shall not be required of indorsers or other parties interested, during said time; interest thereon will be due after maturity up to the time of payment.

Second, No law suit shall be carried on against citizens called upon to render military service during the war, in virtue of article second of the law of August 11, 1870, or against Gardes Mobile at present serving under the flag.

Three Prussian Armies Concentrating Near Nancy.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 14.—Our special correspondent at Luxemburg writes, August 13th, 4:30 P. M.: Intelligence is just received that the three Prussian armies are concentrating rapidly in the neighborhood of Nancy. The King's army is said to be at Pont-a-Mousson, and Steinmetz at Frouard, which is only a few miles from Nancy, while the Crown Prince is advancing from Strasburg, and Metz, if this be true, must have been passed to the right.

Movements of King William.

Our special correspondent writes from Sarreguemines, Tuesday: The troops at Hamburg on Monday with the King were the Twelfth army corps, all Saxons. The King's body guard and the life guards went to the front on Sunday. The King wanted to go, but was restrained by the Ministers. He left Tuesday for Saarbruck with Bismarck and Moltke.

Napoleon Asks for an Armistice.

Our correspondent at Saarbruck writes: The King has gone to Forbach. Bismarck is here. It is reported that Napoleon asked for an armistice, but it was refused.

Situation at Metz.

Our special writes from Metz, Thursday: On my arrival from Nancy the Prussians were everywhere reconnoitering and overrunning the country without hindrance. Prussia are obliged to bring provisions and supplies for the horses. A French division sent yesterday on a reconnoissance, returned, having effected nothing. The French lines extend about six miles beyond Metz, and three Prussian armies are concentrating on their front.

French Prisoners at Berlin.

Our special writes from Berlin Tuesday: Seven thousand more prisoners are on their way to Mainz, and will go hence to the fortresses. Many of the French officers taken at Woerth were not wounded. The Prussian soldiers say the hardest fighting of all was at Weissenburg, where there was much hand to hand, but the French, though brave, did not know how to use the bayonet, and no Prussians received bayonet wounds.

Our special correspondent writing from Paris, Friday, says: The author of the tremendous loss last week of the capture of London and 25,000 prisoners, is believed to be M. Magne, the new Finance Minister. It must have been some high personage, who could use the telegraph wires, which are closed to the public, since the same swindle was perpetrated at the same hour in Marseilles, Lyons and elsewhere. The profits of the operation are estimated at eighteen hundred million francs.

Luneville in the Hands of the Prussians.

Our special correspondent telegraphs from Luxemburg on Sunday: News has arrived here that the Crown Prince has entered Luneville, which place was evacuated by the French, but their position had been turned, and all the roads between Ourbruteck and Metz are closed.

Capitulation of Strasburg.

[Special to the Evening Telegram.]

LONDON, August 15.—Reports from Carlsruhe this morning announce the capitulation of Strasburg after a short bombardment.

Sharp Fighting in Front of Metz.

Sharp fighting took place in front of Metz yesterday. A considerable portion of Prussians had advanced into the environs of the city, as a reconnoitering party, to discover whether the reports of the town having been evacuated by the French were true. They were met by a sharp fire from batteries and forced to retire.

Advance of the Prussians Checked.

Reinforcements for the French, both in men and stores, are constantly and rapidly arriving. It would appear that the Prussian advance has received a decided check at this point, and a great battle cannot now be much longer delayed. Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers has returned to his original command at Tours.

Disturbances

Have taken place at Toulouse, Marseilles, Limoges and Lyons, and martial law has been proclaimed in the Department of Bouches-Durhon.

Seizure of Concealed Arms and Ammunition.

A quantity of concealed arms and ammunition was seized in Paris, supposed to belong to parties dangerous to the Government. The police are seeking the owners.

Political Proscription.

La Liberte has a vigorous article advocating the repeal of all political proscription.

Lebouf's Resignation Accepted.

PARIS, August 15.—In the Corps Legislatif last night the Minister of War read the following dispatch from Metz:

"I accept the resignation of Lebouf as Major General of the army. NAPOLEON."

Additional Men for the Army.

Gambetta read a communication from many citizens of Paris, thanking the Deputies for what they had done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris and calling out the remaining men. The Minister of War said a large number of additional men could join the army in a very short time. Gambetta thanked the Minister in the name of the country. The Ministers asked for credits, as they had much to do, and took leave amid the applause of the Chamber.

Communication With Strasburg Cut off

Official dispatches from Metz to noon of the 12th state that the French had visited all the various encampments about that place during the morning. The troops are all in fine condition. A dispatch announces that communication with Strasburg is cut off, and the Prussians surrounding the place.

Returning Home to Join the Army.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that a number of French citizens there have left for home to take service in the French army.

Valdreme Joins the Garde Nationale.

PARIS, August 13.—Valdreme, the former Minister of Public Works, has enrolled himself a member of the Garde Nationale.

French Army Changes.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes decrees naming Bazaine Commander-in-Chief of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps of the Army of the Rhine; General Trochu, commander of the corps now forming at Chalons from new levies, and General Vinoy commander of the corps now forming at Paris.

Small Body of Prussians from Frouard.

METZ, August 12, 6 P. M.—A body of the enemy, some hear Frouard, is reported to be near and Strasburg Railway, this morning. They were attacked and driven off, and their commander taken prisoner.

A Skirmish in Reconnoissance.

To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of the river Nied.

No Forward Movement on the Main Body of the Prussians.

The enemy's couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrate far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movement.

The French Army Still Retreating.

LONDON, August 13.—Advices from St. Avolt to Friday night represent the French army west of the Moselle, and that the advance of Prussian cavalry had reached Pont a Mousson, about half way between Metz and Nancy, on the railroad.

The Investment of Strasburg.

Part of the Prussian army has invested Strasburg. The Prussians, as they advance, capture the outposts which have been abandoned by the French.

The Removal of the Prince Imperial from France.

BRUSSELS, August 13.—Advices from Metz, through private channels, seem to confirm the story of the removal of the Prince Imperial from France. He has not been seen here, either in camp or at charen since Sunday.

Eugenie Preparing to Leave France.

It is reported on excellent authority that the Empress Eugenie has made preparations to go to England on Belgium in case of necessity.

Napoleon and Changarnier Make a Reconnoissance.

LONDON, August 13.—The Investment of Strasburg was not known in Paris until yesterday. A Frenchman and an officer who left London a few days ago, full of patriotism and ardor for his country, writes: "I have just met some persons from Nancy who retreated before the Prussians, who, day before yesterday, were at Ver, a few miles from Nancy. They will attack Nancy to-day, and probably that the other army behind Chalons, perhaps at Paris. Why the French army remains concentrated before Metz, nobody understands. It is believed that the Emperor has taken command of the Army of Metz, and it appears that the Empire is rolled up like a scroll. West Houssay said this morning is true. For twenty years everything has been done superficially, while the Prussians are first in science, and have now proved that they are first in war. It is said that they could to check the advance of the German regiments, by pouring in a volley of fire from a concealed position. They had posted themselves in pits dug for the purpose, and one volley from the concealing regiment had suffered from this concealed fire did the German soldiers know their prowess was to be contested. They saw no sign of resistance, and then—. Such an ordeal as this tested the stuff of which these men are made. They bore themselves with extraordinary valor during the fight. The wounded have been arriving here this afternoon. All the beds in the hospitals are occupied. These hospitals will contain about 1,000 men. The field hospitals were also full, and many of the wounded men have been sent on to Frankfort, where there is accommodation for five thousand. So great is the slaughter that the arrangements proved insufficient. Wounded lies on the field for twenty-four hours on the battle field before discovered. A private dispatch from a military surgeon confirms this.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

William F. Veltman, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was to-day brought up on a charge of altering the bonds of the bank and embezzling $19,000. He was held to answer to $2,500 bail. Veltman's wife was acquitted on a similar charge last April.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, arrived to-day on the French steamship Palmyra from Liverpool. On the second day out Chang was attacked with paralysis, which affects his left side and almost wholly deprives him of the use of his limbs and power of speech. Eng is so far well as to show no symptoms of illness. The twins are accompanied by three of their sons, and will proceed to their home in North Carolina as soon as Chang's health permits.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1870.

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The Chicago and Alton divides five per cent, semi-annual, and the Adams Express two per cent, quarterly.

THE RING.

Edwards, light weight champion, goes into training at Cypress Hills, Long Island, in preparation for the fight with Collier, at St. Louis, September 27th.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived late to-night.

THE YACHT RACE YESTERDAY.

The race of the New York yachts, from New London to Newport, yesterday, was won by the Tidal Wave, though the Palmer, which arrived two and three minutes later, protested on account of a flying start by the Wave. The White Cap won the prize for sloops, the Cambria, Dauntless, Idler, Sappho, Fleetwing and Phantom did not compete.

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William Davis was beaten, probably fatally, last night, by Margaret Dunn, *alias* "Big Mag," who is now under arrest for murder. The affair occurred in the house No. 1 Bridge street, in which both were tenants.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Rumor says a young thief, whose name is not given, has been arrested on a charge of knowledge of the Nathan murder.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROYE.

President Roye, of Liberia, arrived yesterday in the Palmyra.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GERMAN.

Gollieb Wagner, who recently arrived from Germany, celebrated the recent victory by the consumption of all his money, some $600, in treating the whole town of Hoboken.

Boiler Explosion in Fort Wayne—Two Persons Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, August 13, 1870.

This morning the boiler of Yermens, Brandt & Co.'s stove factory exploded for want of water. The engineer and a small boy were badly injured, the former probably fatally.

The Ke Klonga Base Ball Club, of this city, having engaged four professional players from an Eastern club, now consider themselves able to cope with any club in the West. They will make a tour West soon.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Contracts for Carrying the Mails Completed.

Aid of the Navy in Carrying Ocean Mails—The Charges Against Col. Clendening Refuted—The McGarrahan Claims—Railway Accident, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1870.

Postal Matters.

The Postoffie Department has nearly completed its arrangements for conveying the mails in the district of Mississippi, for four years to come. The contract made will effect a saving of about $400,000. The machinery of the Department is reported from all sections to be in excellent order. The Secretary is making every exertion to be in readiness for any turn which the foreign complications may assume, bearing upon the prompt transmission of the ocean mails. Mr. Creswell has had a full understanding with Secretary Robeson in regard to the assistance the navy could furnish in transporting the mails, in case of an emergency requiring it.

Charges Against Col. Clendening.

In the matter of the charges against Colonel Clendening, Assistant Secretary of the National Republican Committee, while such a record as has been published exists in the War Department, there were also filed there soon after the trial, such replications of all matters involved, as led Mr. Stanton to issue an order revoking the sentence of the court, restoring Col. Clendening to rank, and granting him an honorable discharge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 14, 1870.

The McGarrahan Claims.

Secretary Cox has made a final order in the long pending McGarrahan case. He desires the Commissioner of the Land Office to proceed in the ordinary course of business to take up and dispose of the applications of the New Idria Mining Company for a patent.

In regard to the action of Judge Olin, of the District Court here, in trying to control the action of the Department by mandamus, the Secretary says he regards it as a usurpation for suspending the action of the Department until this abuse of the forms of legal proceedings shall have been disposed of. In this connection the Court itself, and further that the question of jurisdiction of the Court over the parties in this case appears both to the Attorney General and himself exceedingly doubtful, but that he prefers to rest the action of the Department upon these facts: First, that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally determined McGarrahan's original claim to be invalid; second, they have also finally disposed of his application for a confirmation of the sale of the lands to him as agricultural lands; third, that several successive Congresses have failed to respond to his application for relief by legislative act; and, fourth, that the principal beneficiaries of the relief upon him in the pending legal proceedings to authorize the issuance of an injunction are officially known to this Department and to the Land Office to be false.

Railroad Accident.

The passenger express ran over an ox a short distance beyond Baltimore last night, and the engine and forward cars were thrown from the track. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, and two cars of express goods burned. No lives were lost. Trains in both directions were delayed about seven hours.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1870.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Currency balance to-day $40,124,806 58; coin balance $103,919,504 80; coin certificates $35,915,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal revenue receipts for to-day were $611,221; receipts for the fiscal year to date $31,209,694.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Several new National banks will be authorized to commence operations under the new banking law during the coming week.

TOBACCO SEIZURES.

A great many seizures of tobacco, particularly in the South, are now being reported by the Internal Revenue officials.

COUNTERFEIT AGRICULTURAL SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a caution against counterfeit Agricultural College scrip, which had been extensively circulated.

FUNERAL OF B. B. FRENCH.

An impressing Masonic funeral was given the late B. B. French to-day.

UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER.

Who has been prostrated by overwork, is better to-day.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Secretary of the Navy officially announces the death of Admiral Farragut, with the remark that the record of his deeds are written on the noblest pages of history, and his death will be mourned by the whole people who loved while they honored him. He will be buried from St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 17th inst.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, August 14, 1870.

The Republican Convention for the Eighth Congressional District met at Marion yesterday. The counties were all fully represented. General John Beatty, the present incumbent, and General James S. Robinson, of Union county, were the only candidates named before the convention. Beatty was nominated on the first ballot, receiving more than two-thirds of the votes cast. The Republicans express great satisfaction at the choice of the Convention, especially the free trade ring. General Beatty's votes having in almost every instance been favorable to a reduction of and in opposition to high grabbing schemes and monopolies, and in his speech accepting the nomination indicates his purpose of adherence to these principles in the future. The resolutions indorse the platform of the State Convention, approve the course of General Beatty, and pledge the united support of the Republicans of the district to the nomination of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee have held a circular to the Democrats of Missouri, setting forth their reason for recommending that no Democratic State ticket be put in the field next fall. The Committee, however, urge the election of as many Democrats as possible to the Legislature, but in no case where they have no candidate to vote for any one not publicly pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Augu 13, 1870.

THE ORANGEMEN.

It is announced that the Orangemen will soon have a public meeting in the Metropolitan District and will be prepared to resist an attack.

DROWNED.

A MRS. Robson and two gentlemen were drowned last evening by the upsetting of a boat by a squall.

GERMAN SAILORS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Fifty German sailors left to-day for the seat of the European war.

THE NEW RAILROAD RATES.

The Erie, New York and Pennsylvania Central Companies have announced their rates for passengers and freight to take effect on Monday. The new passenger tariff to the Western cities is as follows: Cleveland, advanced to $12 75; Cincinnati, $17; Louisville, $22; Dayton, $15 75; Columbus, $13 50; Erie, $11 75. The fare to St. Louis remains at $25 50, and to Chicago at $18. The new freight rates will probably be fifty per cent. higher, but will not be announced until next week.

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The Postoffie Department has nearly completed its arrangements for conveying the mails in the district of Mississippi, for four years to come. The contract made will effect a saving of about $400,000. The machinery of the Department is reported from all sections to be in excellent order. The Secretary is making every exertion to be in readiness for any turn which the foreign complications may assume, bearing upon the prompt transmission of the ocean mails. Mr. Creswell has had a full understanding with Secretary Robeson in regard to the assistance the navy could furnish in transporting the mails, in case of an emergency requiring it.

Charges Against Col. Clendening.

In the matter of the charges against Colonel Clendening, Assistant Secretary of the National Republican Committee, while such a record as has been published exists in the War Department, there were also filed there soon after the trial, such replications of all matters involved, as led Mr. Stanton to issue an order revoking the sentence of the court, restoring Col. Clendening to rank, and granting him an honorable discharge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 14, 1870.

The McGarrahan Claims.

Secretary Cox has made a final order in the long pending McGarrahan case. He desires the Commissioner of the Land Office to proceed in the ordinary course of business to take up and dispose of the applications of the New Idria Mining Company for a patent.

In regard to the action of Judge Olin, of the District Court here, in trying to control the action of the Department by mandamus, the Secretary says he regards it as a usurpation for suspending the action of the Department until this abuse of the forms of legal proceedings shall have been disposed of. In this connection the Court itself, and further that the question of jurisdiction of the Court over the parties in this case appears both to the Attorney General and himself exceedingly doubtful, but that he prefers to rest the action of the Department upon these facts: First, that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally determined McGarrahan's original claim to be invalid; second, they have also finally disposed of his application for a confirmation of the sale of the lands to him as agricultural lands; third, that several successive Congresses have failed to respond to his application for relief by legislative act; and, fourth, that the principal beneficiaries of the relief upon him in the pending legal proceedings to authorize the issuance of an injunction are officially known to this Department and to the Land Office to be false.

Railroad Accident.

The passenger express ran over an ox a short distance beyond Baltimore last night, and the engine and forward cars were thrown from the track. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, and two cars of express goods burned. No lives were lost. Trains in both directions were delayed about seven hours.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1870.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Currency balance to-day $40,124,806 58; coin balance $103,919,504 80; coin certificates $35,915,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal revenue receipts for to-day were $611,221; receipts for the fiscal year to date $31,209,694.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Several new National banks will be authorized to commence operations under the new banking law during the coming week.

TOBACCO SEIZURES.

A great many seizures of tobacco, particularly in the South, are now being reported by the Internal Revenue officials.

COUNTERFEIT AGRICULTURAL SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a caution against counterfeit Agricultural College scrip, which had been extensively circulated.

FUNERAL OF B. B. FRENCH.

An impressing Masonic funeral was given the late B. B. French to-day.

UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER, who has been prostrated by overwork, is better to-day.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Secretary of the Navy officially announces the death of Admiral Farragut, with the remark that the record of his deeds are written on the noblest pages of history, and his death will be mourned by the whole people who loved while they honored him. He will be buried from St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 17th inst.

OBITUARY.

Admiral David G. Farragut.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 14.—Admiral Farragut died to-day very peacefully, at twelve o'clock precisely, surrounded by his family and friends, at the residence of Commodore Pennock, at the Navy Yard. The remains will be deposited temporarily in a vault here until their final resting place is decided upon.

Lincoln and Stanton; Thomas and Farragut. Thus are our leaders in the great war going, and the man for whom the nation mourns today was peer of any in skill, in patriotism and in services.

Entering the navy in 1810, when just entering his teens, for *three score years* has David G. Farragut faithfully served the United States of America, having been on land duty but twel ve years in all that time. Under the first Commodore Porter he was engaged in a cruise against the British upon the *Essex*, and after her capture he was upon the line-of-battle ship *Independence*. Years of peace followed in constant service on sea and shore until 1857, when Farragut had reached the rank Lieutenant and was order to the command of the *Saratoga* (20 guns) in which ship he bore a conspicuous and honorable share in the naval operations of the Mexican war.

Peace again visited the nation, but Farragut, never inactive, was always on duty, until the breaking out of the rebellion found him, after half a century in the service, a Captain, the highest rank except Commodore in our navy as then organized. Assigned to the command of the Gulf Squadron, with the steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* as his flag-ship, he was ordered to co-operate with Gen. B. F. Butler in the expedition against New Orleans. The naval forces consisted of eight sloops of war carrying from nine to 28 guns; 17 heavily armed steam gunboats carrying five to six guns each; two sailing sloops of war and twenty-one mortar schooners, each throwing a two hundred and fifteen pound shell. After four days' bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the morning of April 24th, 1862, witnessed the strangest, boldest and grandest manœuvre of modern naval warfare, when Captain Farragut led his squadron up the river through the midst of the forts and their war ships and gunboats, with rebel fire ships drifting down among his wooden vessels and igniting them, and iron clad rams crushing into their wooden walls, sinking them. Away up in the fore-rigging of the *Hartford* stood Farragut personally directing every movement, and though his vessels were forced close to the shore to take the gunners from the fort batteries with grape and canister, he pushed his fleet right up the great river and New Orleans was captured, Farragut surrendering on the 28th.

Soon thereafter the new rank of Rear Admiral was created in our navy and Farragut was the first promoted to it. Having captured Natchez in May, 1862, his fleet passed up to Vicksburg, bombarding the fortifications there, until low water compelled them to retire. In March, 1863, Farragut's fleet passed the batteries and defenses at Port Hudson, and co-operated with General Grant in the final reduction of the rebel stronghold of Vicksburg until its surrender, July 4, 1863.

After minor services, Admiral Farragut led the naval forces of a combined attack against Mobile, August 5, 1864, and having promised his men that they should breakfast in Mobile Bay, nobly redeemed his pledge. Forts Morgan and Gaines soon fell, and the fleet blockaded Mobile, which finally surrendered April 12, 1865.

On December 21, 1864, the new grade of Vice Admiral was made to correspond with the army rank of Lieutenant General revived for Grant, and President Lincoln at once nominated Farragut to the position. After the close of the war the exceptional ranks of General of the Army and Admiral of the Navy were created and Farragut was again promoted together to higher dignity than was ever before enjoyed in the American service. In 1867, Farragut, with an American squadron, visited Europe, and his voyages from country to country was a perfect ovation, rulers and peoples vied in honoring the American naval hero, and the most distinguished courtesies were conferred upon him.

But at last the brave old man has fallen, at the age of seventy-one, full of years, pre-eminent in position, unequalled in science, unrivalled in the respect, even love felt toward him by the people. Born a Tennessean, he regarded the nation above the State, in the hour wherein it was to choose, and now, thanks to his noble self-control during the active State preserved to a restored Union, but there is a United States to celebrate his great deeds and mourn their exceeding loss.

Saturday night, at Quincy, Ill., John Davidson, an ambitious pedestrian, completed the task of walking one hundred and five hours without sleep or stopping to eat. Soon after he was seized with paralysis and his life is despaired of. During the last ten or twelve hours of his walk his backers frequently applied a whip to his back with vigor to keep him from dropping to sleep.

Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.

NOTHING so refreshing as a glass of Pier, Dannals & Co's cream ale. Ask for it at the nearest restaurant.

DIED.

MCDONALD—On Saturday evening, August 13th, 1870, Mrs. CATHERINE MCDONALD, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Funeral THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the family, corner of Ninth and Bingham streets, Birmingham.

DILLON—On Sunday morning, August 14, 1870, at 3:30 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Levi Dillon.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from No. 55 Franklin street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PRESSLEY—At his residence on Washington street, Allegheny, REV. JOHN T. PRESSLEY, D. D., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, the 16th, at 11 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. Religious exercises at 9½ o'clock.

SIMPSON—On Saturday evening, August 13th, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, M. J. W. SIMPSON, aged fifty-seven years, four months and twenty-one days.

The funeral will take place THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING Salesman, by a young man of short experience. Can give good city references. Address D., this office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—BY A middle-aged Gentleman who understands Double Entry Bookkeeping. Good references given.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. PLUMER, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIVTH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, .

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE opinion in New York financial circles, more especially among foreign bankers, is that no great battle will be fought for a week yet. But is their information better than that of other people whose information is that a battle may take place any moment.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks with entire truth that "nothing is better settled than that subsidies in money are now among the most unpopular of propositions. The very name of "subsidy," in the cash form, is peculiarly execrated, and therefore Congressmen in the future will be inclined to vote down every proposition of the sort, in lands as well as money, but especially the latter." It is one of the favorable signs of the times that public sentiment has got right on this subject. All that is needed is that it be followed up in electing of members of Congress. The danger is, that subsidy-mongers will steal in notwithstanding these evidences of popular sentiment. Congressmen who have manifested a willingness to give away lands by the million acres and money by the million dollars, to all sorts of railroad and steamship schemes, should be permitted to remain at home.

FREDERICK KAPP, well known in this country as a Commissioner of Emigration in New York, has written a letter from Berlin, setting forth the *rationale* of the present war, in which he declares his belief in the triumph of Republicanism in Europe. He avers that the Germans "by fighting out this war will prove to the world that the civilization of the present century is stronger than the medieval traditions and robbing propensities of reckless gamblers; that the genius of civil liberty is destined to be established in Europe by the despotism of the French autocrat; that the labor of generations performed in the interest of peace and humanity is a better keystone of social order than the bloody work of even the most efficient agents of the Latin race, the African Bedouins, Spahis and Turcos." For this reason he feels certain of the warm sympathy of Americans, more especially as while Prussia sympathized with us, France was our enemy, and plotted against us. Concerning the result, Mr. KAPP writes as follows:

"Whatever the result may be, one great thing we owe Louis Napoleon, and for one great benefit every intelligent German will thank him. He has taught us that there is no credit nor consummate ourselves; he has made Germany conscious of its real power, has inspired thirty-eight millions of Germans with a sense of energy, a self-reliance, a feeling of communion and to conquer. The North German Confederation includes the three millions of Saxony, which through the hardening of the brave which Saxony suffered in 1866, has become the new standard of the peace of Europe!"

IT is going on three weeks since the NATHAN murder in New York. Although the best detectives, and more of them, have been night and day engaged, and notwithstanding the enormous rewards offered, the mystery is apparently as far from being fathomed as ever, so that it is possible for a man residing in the very midst of the most populous quarter of New York, and his residence in a special manner under the eye and care of the police, to be murdered and the murderer not be found out. Every suggestion is a startling one, and calculated to impress the public mind with what progress towards the mastery, in large communities, it is possible for the very worst classes to make—in fact have made. Let the guards for personal safety be set as securely, and the detective system organized as completely as it is possible, they fail to answer the purpose; and thus in all large communities the lesson is being taught that pay as liberally, tax as heavily, and spend as freely as you will, there is nothing like an approach to absolute security for the citizens nor certainty of detection for the offender. Precisely what proportion of crimes of the worst grade is found out and punished, we are not prepared to say; but there is reason to believe that there is continually floating in community, especially in large cities, distinct classes of offenders, from the petty pickpocket up to the bank robber and parlor murderer. They are professional in their way, and continually rub against the police, to whom they are frequently known, which fact renders it all the more mysterious and startling that they can commit crimes of every grade without detection. In the NATHAN case, the most singular part is, that not even a well grounded suspicion has been established, that the most potent of agencies, money, is without effect; so that men may properly begin to relinquish the expectation of ever seeing the murderer of NATHAN caught, and to discuss with what profit they may the question, who will be the next victim?

A CORRECTION.

How fortunate we Americans are! You have no powerful and greedy neighbors, who, burn and destroy everything before them, to satisfy an ambitious notion of their or to subjugate more territory or to gain power over other peoples! You have no Louis Napoleon, who, after he had conquered Italy, and thus increased the number of his subjects by many millions, which were begun by Louis XIV., and which celebrated the last Fourth of July at Warsaw, on the Rhine, and in Germany, and in the colossal statues of Luther and of his companions, and, as the most dignified and enthusiastic of all, Goethe, and, as great as all of these in the intimate connection between the German Reformation and the German mind, Shakespeare, the poet of the city of Warwick famous of old through the Plantagenets, who also was the first to be celebrated by the French, who even prided themselves in the strong interest of Shakespeare, and the former capital of the world city with its 3,000 inhabitants, is now a small country town of 1,000, and in Fontainebleau, where the ruins of the French, to spouse, where they even now celebrate the memory of the Emperor, and the ruins of them were thrown into the Seine and the Loire, and the ruins of the palaces and castles were devastated; the monuments, archives, registers, libraries, and museums taken into custody, and that the object was to annihilate the history and separate the people from its past, and to make it forget what it had thought, or wished, which appeared to be connected in any manner with the Emperor, and that the *Emperor's words themselves obtained, filled all Europe with astonishment, and were celebrated as signs of the times.* Louis XIV. Thus 115–120.

With access to a good library it would be easy to prove that neither VOLTAIRE nor LACRETELLE nor MICHELET is exceptionally humane in his treatment of the German campaigns of the great King. Instead of extolling his sanguinary measures as glorious or as political necessities, French historians of respectability denounce them as equally inconsistent with humanity and with sound policy.

AN ADMONITION.

Attorney General AKERMAN is not only thoroughly informed concerning what has led to the defeat of the Republican party in North Carolina, and is likely to lead to similar results in other Southern States, but speaks out plainly on the subject. He is reported as saying that "the condition of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, "Florida, and other States, is deplorable, "because, among other reasons, the Legislatures, instead of paying strict attention to "such business as would advance their material interests, have given themselves in their former prosperity, have "yielded to railroad and other lobbyists, "and that legislative bodies which "subject themselves to such influences are "always exposed to unfavorable criticism; "therefore there is urgent need of reform "or wholesome reconstruction."

It is creditable to the intelligence of the people that they *will*, sooner or later, rebel against extravagance, corruption and incompetency in public servants. So long as we have that to depend on we may hope that, however bad the present may be, all will be right in the end. There is danger, however, that the action will be too long delayed.

The evils which afflict many of the Southern States are in their nature like those against which in Pennsylvania, and which in Allegheny county assail the integrity and threaten the overthrow of the Republican party. In North Carolina the party divided. A considerable part adhered to the "straight" ticket, but the liberal Ring leaders, and resisted reforms in the adoption of which exists their only hope of success. Had the Republicans in North Carolina occupied reform ground and adopted reform measures, they would not have been beaten. And so will it be everywhere. But Ring leaders are Bourbons and learn nothing. With them public opinion, like morals in politics, is ignored; while, for the sake of Party success, the people will tolerate them for a time, ultimately they will rise against them, and, in the name of honesty and virtue, demand their expulsion and the reformation of the abuses inflicted by their reckless and dishonest practices. While we sincerely lament that in any State or locality disaster should overtake the Republican party, we hold that, if happen it must, it should be where the least damage will be done. Better apply the remedy in time than postpone it until the consequences of vigorous treatment will be disastrous. The result in North Carolina is instructive and may be valuable, if the instruction is only heeded. The *people when they ask for the reformation of abuses must be heeded.* In that State the leaders would not heed the demand. They opposed reform, and the party was overwhelmed. To prevent a similar result here Republicans should rally *en masse* on the reform platform. *Nothing short of this will save the Republican party even in Allegheny county.* We make the prediction. When it comes true and the fact is recorded, let the leaders not blame us. We but follow unmistakable popular sentiment. Let it be better, and we shall see the leaders who insanely oppose the Reform Movement that their course leads to political perdition. *For it is the only thing that by any possibility can give success to the party.*

PITTSBURGH'S APATHY.

The Philadelphia *North American* avails itself of the fact that the "first iron steamer for service in the western waters is in process of construction at Cincinnati," to speak in proper terms of Pittsburgh's apathy. We had expected," it says, "that Pittsburgh would have started this movement at the west as we have done here on the Delaware. But she has neglected to do so, and Cincinnati has stepped in to profit by its opportunity."

Our information is that Pittsburgh had the offer presented to her. But Cincinnati, with her ship yards and other appliances, carried away the prize.

The mistake we made was in not looking ahead soon enough to see that it would pay to create here at once what was needed to secure the business from the start. This done, it would have remained with us. As it is, it is likely to remain with Cincinnati unless we bring back by a bold effort what for the present is lost to us. We quote from our Philadelphia contemporary what may be read with profit here.

If Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Pittsburgh, or all three of them, should succeed in building a fleet of iron steamers, they would be more than a match for the Confederate navy. Such a fleet could be built in a year, and would be worth more than all the money that the Confederate government spent on ships and navy yards during the whole war. Besides, it would be a fleet that could be used in time of peace, as also did in the case of the steam fleet of the Mississippi, which was built by the Government, but about which it has gone to work to build the vast and unequalled commerce of the Mississippi. That fleet should once be afloat, the preliminary given to it by the Government would be repaid in the shape of the earnings of local builders and owners, and to-day the Mississippi would be covered with a fleet of steamers as numerous as those of Pittsburgh. Cincinnati and St. Louis have already begun to build steamers for the Mississippi trade, and the former city has already launched one of the largest size. Pittsburgh, with the boundless resources for iron and coal at her command, should not be behind her rivals in this matter. Her manufacturers are suffering from the want of a market for their products, and the building of a fleet of steamers would relieve them from their embarrassments. There is, in fact, reason to believe that, if the river towns of the West could be induced to build a fleet of iron steamers, and to run them in connection with the railroads, they would soon be able to control the carrying trade of the Mississippi valley. Such a fleet would be invincible in the eastern waters of the Confederacy, and would be able to run up the Mississippi in connection with the railroads to Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central, and to New York, via the Erie road. Such a fleet would be invincible, if the instruction is only heeded. The people when they ask for the reformation of abuses must be heeded. In that State the leaders would not heed the demand. They opposed reform, and the party was overwhelmed. To prevent a similar result here Republicans should rally *en masse* on the reform platform. *Nothing short of this will save the Republican party even in Allegheny county.* We make the prediction. When it comes true and the fact is recorded, let the leaders not blame us. We but follow unmistakable popular sentiment. Let it be better, and we shall see the leaders who insanely oppose the Reform Movement that their course leads to political perdition. *For it is the only thing that by any possibility can give success to the party.*

While reading the passage just quoted some will recollect that a few days ago in "A chapter of Border History" we dwelt somewhat upon the frightful devastation of the Palatinate by Louis XIV. The quotation occurs in a letter from the Rhine," dated July 23, in the New York *Nation* newspaper of the 11th instant—and is from the pen of Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, a German gentleman who spent many years in this country, where he acquired considerable distinction by his historical and biographical writings in his native language, His Life of Baron STEUBEN and his work on the subject of the German Emigrations to America entitle him to a respectable place among American historians.

The reference made in Mr. KAPP's letter to French ravages perpetrated in Germany nearly two centuries ago, is interesting as illustrating how tenaciously such crimes are remembered for instruction and warning. The memory of them may lie latent, and may be so far ignored as not to seriously disturb or interfere with the pleasant relations of commerce and social intercourse. But they can never be forgotten, and the memory of them is revived to intensify the passions of a state of war. In fact, we have cited Mr. KAPP's statement mainly for the purpose of questioning, or rather of correcting a portion of it. In the place and under the circumstances in which he wrote it was probably difficult to maintain the judicial spirit. Indignation under present wrong is not favorable to accuracy or compass of memory regarding the party from whom the wrong proceeds. "Peruse any book of French history," says Mr. KAPP, "and with the sole exception of noble MICHELET, you will find that these misdeeds are extolled as glorious exploits, as political necessities, and the assertion is so far from being true as to be very surprising in a letter written by Mr. KAPP. Evidently the confidence with which it is made rests upon the impression of French character, an impression affected by the passions of the time, rather than upon actual acquaintance with books of French history. Or else Mr. KAPP was thinking of a class of French historians who have never been held in much honor by their countrymen. Louis XIV. for a century owed not a little of his fame to the world to VOLTAIRE's elegant and universally read history of his age. Yet, in the twelfth chapter of that work—*Siecle de Louis XIV*—the first desolation of the Palatinate by TURENNE in 1675 is condemned without reservation. In the text the historian states that the Elector from his castle of Manheim, seeing two cities and twenty-five villages in flames was so overcome by his feelings that he sent a herald to TURENNE with a letter full of reproaches, in which he challenged him to single combat. This letter the General sent to King LOUIS, who forbade him to accept the cartel. Long after the publication of his history, VOLTAIRE added a note which still stands in the book. Some writer had stated that "TURENNE had replied to the German Prince's challenge with a moderation that shamed the elector for his bravado." In regard to which statement VOLTAIRE's comment is:

"The shame was in the burning, when we were no longer at war with the Palatine, and it was not bravado in the Prince, justly irritated, to wish to fight the author of those cruel orders. The Elector was very cautious, and the spirit of chivalry was not yet entirely lost."

The second desolation of the Palatinate in 1688-9, is described by the same writer in terms of strong indignation. He adds that

"Europe was horrified at the deed; the officers who executed it were regarded as infamous, and the memory of such exercises. People threw the name of those who had ordered them into execration more intensely through the hardening of the heart which a long military profession. He had indeed given those orders with regret, but could not bring himself to have disobeyed them."

There is much more of the same tenor. And in order to this passage in the Paris edition of the book are given quotations from other French historians who express the same views. One of them says:

"Louis XIV. did not perceive that this war would stain his crown with an eternal dishonor, while in the heart of the German nation it will leave for ages, and awaken implacable hatred for the French name."

Nor are the cruelties of "le grand monarque" in Germany condemned with less severity in the more recent books of French history. One of the best of them is the "*Histoire des Princesses*" in four volumes, by THEODORE LAVALLEE, the author of the work on the Boundaries of France crowned by the Academy a few years ago. He is a thorough Frenchman, and wrote his history for the people, not for the learned. The copy before us bears 1861 on the title page, and is of the *fourteenth* edition, which proves that the book has been widely circulated. A few sentences from this popular work will show how LAVALLEE teaches his readers to regard the acts to which Mr. KAPP refers:

"Louvois who suggested to Louis XIV. (a worthy of his grandeur those terrible means of destruction, Immediately, those devastations which were ordered by him, and which everything, *Good leader as regards Others*, was about to execute, that they would not stand among the country and future into Alsace and Lorraine. Soon, from Worms, Spires, Manheim, and the ruins of them were thrown into the Neckar and into the Rhine. Heidelberg, Manheim, Worms, Spires were devastated; the monuments, archives, registers, libraries, and museums taken into custody, and that the object was to annihilate the history and separate the people from its past, and to make it forget what it had thought, or wished, which appeared to be connected in any manner with the Emperor, and that the *Emperor's words themselves obtained, filled all Europe with astonishment, and were celebrated as signs of the times.* Louis XIV. Thus 115–120.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is asserted by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* that there were forty strokes of lightning in Wisconsin, fatal to life or destructive of property, between the 8th and 26th of July inclusive. Twenty men, women and children were killed, and thirteen injured, several so seriously that they can never entirely recover. Two hundred and thirteen horses, cattle, sheep and swine were killed; eight dwelling houses and six barns were destroyed, and six houses and nine barns burned with no accompanying loss of life, either of persons or animals.

It is stated that Western hog packers now think that the average price will rule about $8 per hundred pounds net the coming winter, and upon this average we think it will be safe to figure. Western papers say that the speculative movement in provisions, growing out of the European demand, is confined principally to barreled pork and lard. There has been inquiry in the Western market for Eastern account, and there are operators ready to take hold and make a market as soon as they are satisfied that the war is to be prolonged to any extent.

The French national subscription in New York amounts now to almost $12,000. It has been received to send by the next European steamer $10,000 in gold to the banking house of Messrs. Rothschild at Paris, whose head is the Treasurer of the French branch of the International Society to be distributed among the wounded French soldiers.

The total cost (ordinary) of the public schools of Boston for the financial year ending April 30, 1870, was $980,655 07, and the special expenditures were $621,237 83. Total appropriations for the year 1869-70 $1,600,893 59. Boston has the finest schools on the continent, and her civilization is correspondingly better than where schools are neglected or inefficient.

The Chicago Wrecking Company have just raised in good condition, from 125 fathoms of water, the propeller Boston, sunk near Skillagalee Light, Lake Michigan, two years ago. Her cargo was flour in barrels, which is spoiled except a few pounds in the center of each barrel, and off that the wreckers have subsisted for some time past.

The new Great Republic, which has just sailed from San Francisco, carries a set of California made gold and iron quartz mining machinery for the Japanese Government, which gets enough gold, silver and copper for its own use from mines long worked in the island, and which are regarded as inexhaustible. This is thought to be but the beginning of a considerable business.

The Government of Australia and New Zealand agree to pay an annual subsidy of £80,000, to W. H. Webb's proposed steamship line between California and Australia, expending one half the amount to be paid by a subsidy toward the same line for five years, or the contractors assume the responsibility to insure the success of the undertaking by the payment of like sums.

"The Cotton States Association," now organizing among the Southern planters, resolves: First—Not to plant more than one-third of our cultivated lands hereafter in cotton, and the other two-thirds we agree to plant in the cereals. Second—We solemnly agree that we will not dispose of any cereals made by us to any planter not agreeing to the proposition herein contained.

Under the latest arrangement of the Postmaster General letters will be forwarded from New York every Wednesday by the Great Western line. Postage—letters, four cents; newspapers, two cents each, and circulars four cents each. Letters from other points may be sent on postage. Every Thursday the mails go by the Cunard line, regulations as above. Every Saturday they go by the Inman line, same rates; newspapers, two cents each; by the French steamer on every alternate Saturday, beginning August 6th. Postage—letters, ten cents; newspapers, two cents; circulars four cents each; pre-payment compulsory.

The most extensive railroad bridge in the United States is being constructed on the Connecticut Air-line Railroad, near Pokatapaug Lake.

A suit against a woman for breach of promise is a California innovation. A Spanish lady in Monterey claims $10,000 damages for the affections damaged by his Spanish Dulcines.

No prize will be offered at the coming Wisconsin State Fair in classes of machinery and implements for agricultural and manufacturing purposes. The decision on the whole system, made at the solicitation of many exhibitors.

Marquette, Mich., has 4,240 population and the entire Lake Superior iron region counts 8,233 people.

Detroit is building a magnificent city hall, which is to have in its tower a set of bells with faces to be brilliantly illuminated at night. The gas will be lighted and turned off by machinery connected with the clock itself. This will be so arranged as to light and put out each and turn it off at daylight throughout the varying seasons of the year.

The Controller of the Currency has received about two hundred applications for banks under the recent law, the most of which are chiefly from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Women are allowed by a recent royal decree, to practice medicine in England after undergoing the usual examination before the medical course of instruction is to be opened for them in London.

The French steamship Company, Les Messageries Imperiales, is about to ship a supply of ice to Suez, tested various kinds in uniform temperature, and found that artificial ice lasted 144 hours, against 107 hours for Swiss and 72 hours for Norway natural ice, and 138 for Massachusetts natural.

The 994 trades unions in this country have 126,775 members.

Out of one hundred and eighty-five applicants for clerkships in the Census Bureau, but one hundred and four passed an examination.

The Ashuelot and other United States steamers in Chinese waters have gone to Tien-Tsin, where the season of navigation is brief, and they are generally frozen in, and their repetition will be prevented.

Hereafter the First Grand Division of the Illinois Supreme Court will be known as the Southern; the Second as the Central, the Third as the Northern.

Mercer University is to be removed from Penfield, Ga., to Macon.

Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad is unprecedented, double trains are common.

Little Mollie Digby, the lost child of New Orleans, who disappeared on the 9th of June, has been found in a handsome residence in that city, having been concealed by a negro woman.

Georgia has excellent grain crops and will have a surplus this year for export, instead of importing as it did last year.

In the first two weeks of August, 1869, 3,925 Germans and 1,078 French arrived at the New York, but in the same time for 1870, the Germans numbered but 1,728 and the French 59.

PERSONAL.

Speaking of Napoleon's malady, the New York *Tribune* says: "The mother of Napoleon III., Hortense de Beauharnais, died of the same internal cancer, and from her the Emperor received this sad heritage. She was of a lymphatico-nervous temperament, and it has been known that this temperament becomes the source of serious maladies, especially when excesses of various kinds have in the course of life enfeebled the constitution. The physical sufferings of the Emperor date from an early period."

It is a remarkable fact that the young Generals in the Prussian army are the most successful. The Crown Prince of Prussia, who has the glory of Sedan, is a young man, and has not yet thirty-nine years old. Prince Frederick Charles, the King's nephew, who commanded the Prussian army in the first battle, is about of all King William's Generals, is forty-three years old. Steinmetz, who defeated Frossard, is also about forty-two years old. All the leading French Generals are old men.

The Detroit *Post* learns, on excellent authority, that the London stockholders of the Erie Railroad, who are trying to get control of their property, have made formal proposals to the Manager to Madrid, a brilliant offer to return to this country and fight Fisk and Gould.

Jervis Langdon, whose daughter was recently married to Samuel Clemens ("Mark Twain"), died at Elmira, New York, last Saturday. He has suffered from a painful illness for a long time past. He owned in the Cherokee and the Shawnokin mines and elsewhere, including mines in Nova Scotia, and controlled several interests of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Northern Central and New York Central Railroads. He was one of the most successful individual coal operators in the country, and was able, alone, to carry on successful competition with rates fixed by a monopoly corporation as the Delaware and Lackawanna Company.

Hon. John Black, aged seventy-two years and for forty years United States Consul in the City of Mexico, is visiting his relations at Springfield, Ill.

It is said Prevost Paradol's three children are left in destitution, and a testimonial in their behalf is projected.

American scholars are at a premium. The University of Tubingen, Germany, the most renowned school of divinity in Europe, has just called Dr. Isa Hanson, of New York, to a professor's chair.

We are told that Eugenie, with her own hands, prepared her son's military outfit, and herself placed the trappings with which he was mounted. The Prince Imperial are inquired his mother's gift, and the sword-belt, bridle and saddle of Our Lady of Victory, where the Empress sent an hour in prayer at the shrine where Joan of Arc's banner have knelt, when their royal husbands had gone to battle.

It is now said that Lord John Russell, long a power in English politics, is looking very much broken and aged, and he now seems in a fair way to be forgotten while the recollection of him is revived by death.

General Negrete, the treasonable leader of the opposition to the Juarez Government, has at length been captured at his home in the City of Mexico, and placed in the penitentiary. For months, barely subsisting by the sale of cakes and candies, he has been closely watched by the police of Maximiliano. Universal sympathy is felt for him, and there is a strong effort to commute the sentence of death. Negrete planned the battle of Puebla, which he lost by the treachery of those he had trusted, and his execution after such services will be regarded by all as murder.

Major B. R. French, who died at Washington Friday, at the age of seventy years, was Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, Clerk of the House of Representatives, He was sensitive in his feelings, and for a long time Master of the District and Past Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States, and Lieutenant Grand Commander of the thirty-third degree.

The Cincinnati finally will have from the pursuit of Congressional glory and will limit his ambition to a seat in the South Carolina State Senate, if he can get it.

General Sigel has so far recovered from injuries received in being run over in Broadway some time ago, that he expects to be removed to his residence in Mt. Pleasant in a few days. He is indignant and disgusted at the statement in some of the papers that he had entertained or was entertaining any fine feeling for Rose in favor of Germany, and he declares it to be an utter falsehood.

CENSUS RETURNS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You report in your paper the results of the enumeration made by the census officers in several of the districts in and about this city, showing in some instances a considerable *decline* in population within the last ten years.

How much of this is to be set down to the neglect or incompetency of the returning officers it would be hard to say, but that we have suffered in this way on former occasions is a conclusion long since drawn by the writer from the fact that in the course of many years that he has been a householder in and about these cities, he has no recollection of having ever been honored by a visit or inquiry from any of the individuals who have been charged with that duty. Some of them, as he thinks, being almost entire strangers in our community, and the results, most probably, no better than a mere guess at the extent of your population.

That the same neglect is operating to our disadvantage now he has just realized in the announcement of the completion of the work in the First ward of Allegheny, without any apparent reference therein to the fact that he resided a dozen years in that ward, and is as well known as anybody in it, with a dwelling house by no means inconspicuous, and a family that is anything but a small one. It is not surprising, therefore, to be wondered at that the population should show a decline in the face of an undoubted growth which would seem more than sufficient to make good any loss from the causes before. If a case like his could be overlooked, the presumption is almost conclusive that it is only one of many, and that not even a name in a list is safe from omission and obscure. A little examination failed to detect the names of two of his neighbors, selected only at random, and quite as well known and well housed as himself, in the same ward. And the same presumption would, no doubt, apply to other districts, as more than one half of the people he has talked with seem equally favored by exemption from domiciliary visitation and unpleasant catechism.

It would not be surprising therefore if there should be a deficit of *from three to five hundred* names in the single ward referred to, though if it were only *one hundred* in each section of the city the aggregate would make an aggregate of at least *five thousand* for the county.

This should not be, if it is desirable that the people here should make a fair show in the enumeration, and I am glad to see that the approval of the District who cannot know these things, of course, unless they are reported to them, is endeavoring to guard, as far as possible, against further defaults of this sort by appointing men who are vicinity of the officers—as every householder ought to be—to fix the facts to his knowledge, in order that they may be sent in to the office for such return amended accordingly. If the people will co-operate with him in this manner, they will expect something like justice in the census. If not, we must be content to submit to the result, as we have hitherto done, without complaint.

If these omissions, however, are not the result of mere carelessness or indolence on the part of those making out the returns, but of worse, and they are really desirous to do their whole duty, there is room for much more than seeming accuracy, and that is by taking with the enumerator a copy of the last tax list, or list of voters for the district, as it seems to me the Marshal ought to require them to do. If the census officers are not sharp enough, they will find a host of tax dodgers, and they are more a victim, and are sure to track a tax-payer with the same facility as a bloodhound. It would be a curiosity to get sight of one of them who had ever missed a three story brick within a hundred of each other.

The fact that the census population in no spirit of fault-finding, but from a mere sense of interest and justice to ourselves, and in the hope that its great importance will secure for it the attention it deserves; and having been myself in the discharge of this duty in the public, am only to request that in your next report you will call, as far as you can, on each of the heads of families of the two neighbors and himself, at least *three doors* from each end of the square in the FIRST WARD OF ALLEGHENY.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District met at the McElheny House, Meadville, on Thursday, and organized by electing G. W. Lathy, Esq., Chairman, and E. H. Breguns and J. G. Crawford, Secretaries. A ballot was then taken with the following result: C. W. Gilfillan, six votes (Clarion and Venango); A. H. Steinmetz, two votes (Warren); J. Rook, three votes (Crawford.) This was the only ballot had during the afternoon session. At 8 o'clock the Conference adjourned until nine o'clock Friday morning. The Conference Friday morning met at nine and proceeded to ballot. The voting stood six for Gilfillan and three for each of the others. A motion was then made that the nomination was made on Saturday, the Conferees to meet at Meadville, to meet in Stoneboro, Mercer county, to-day.

The Erie county Democratic Convention meets at Erie to-morrow to nominate a candidate they will make a nomination for Senator, subject to the decision of their District Convention.

The Republican primary meetings of Dauphin county are to be held on Saturday, September 3d, and the County Convention meet at Harrisburg on the Tuesday following.

The Republicans of Center county have chosen conferees favorable to the nomination of Wm. F. Wilson, Esq., for Senate.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county recommended Harry Wharton, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate, David Ritenour, Esq., of Mifflin county, Hon. Thomas J. Craig, Geo. Fawcett, Wm. B Hall, R. M. Cargo. There may have been others, but if so they escaped the notice of your correspondent. LUX.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Railroad Bond Taxes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1870.

To Gen. J. A. DIX—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 11th inst., stating that the report had been circulated in Iowa that I had stated that I would not enforce the laws for the collection of the taxes to pay railroad bonds, if resisted by the citizens, is received. It is hardly necessary for me to deny such a statement. I would hardly invite a community to resist laws which I had sworn to execute. I do, however, emphatically deny the report, and state further, that *if it became my duty to use force to execute the laws in Iowa, or any other State, I shall do so without hesitation.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

IT is stated that in anticipation of the operation of the law passed at the last session of Congress, providing for the re-distribution of currency, there will be a withdrawal from the banks in sections having an excess—some of the eastern banks are already moving in the matter, and one of the largest of the New York city banks has been fortunate enough to sell a considerable part of its circulating at 98 per cent. According to the selling inadvance of the sealing down movement the bank is expected to secure the handsome enlargement of five per cent., and also to realize the high premium on the bonds which are purchased with the proceeds of the currently to secure its circulation."

THE latest panacea is sulphite of soda. An article in the last *National Medical Journal* recommends it in almost all cases dependent upon the vitated condition of the blood, whether caused by the inhalation of malaria or vitiation of food, and almost every disorder of constitutions and infectious character. Diarrhœa, cholera infantum, dysentery, and many diseases of the skin have been relieved almost immediately upon its digestion, and it is also held to be perfectly and rapidly curative in some cases of typhoid and intermittent fever, erysipelas, scarlatina, dyspepsia, nausea, syphilis, catarrh, and rectal hemorrhage.

EDUCATIONAL.

State Teachers' Association at Lancaster—Third Day's Proceedings—Financial Condition—Election of Officers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LANCASTER, PA., August 11, 1870.

The Association was called to order by Vice President Wyers, of Chester county. A portion of Scripture was read by Prof. Woodruff, and prayer offered by Prof. Wyers, after which the Æolians sang "Let me go."

The question, "should Public High Schools Prepare Pupils for College?" was, by vote of yesterday, made the special order of this morning.

Prof. Burtt, of Pittsburgh, opposed the resolution. He objected to the course of study as almost entire strangers in our colleges; was opposed to the study of classics in public schools.

Prof. Hughes opposed any change in the course of study in public schools, as he believed they should have no reference to colleges. The millions of American youth needed no college training. A good English education was all they needed to fit young men for the plow and the shop.

Prof. Hallman, of Troy, Pa., favored the study of languages in the Public High Schools.

Prof. Whittington believed the standard in the High Schools should be raised, and the classics studied more fully.

A. O. Newpher opposed the resolution as being impracticable, with the exception, perhaps, of two or three large cities in the State. He hoped the resolution would be voted down.

Prof. Shumaker, of Chambersburg, favored the highest possible attainment on the part of every young man and young woman in the state.

Mr. T. J. Craig, of Pittsburgh, was in favor of raising the standard of public schools so high that colleges would be needless.

Prof. Hall, of Buffalo, thought that too much attention was already given to the classics, and not enough to practical subjects, such as the study of man and insects, and other natural studies.

Prof. Halderman, thought altogether too much anxiety was manifested by colleges for granting degrees, and that they were often bestowed upon persons who could scarcely spell their own names correctly.

The Æolian Circle then sung with exquisite taste "The Laugh of a Child."

On motion of J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in passing the resolution approving religious instructions of schools this Association did not contemplate any legislation on the subject.

Mr. O. N. Shingle, of Chester county, read a paper on "Methods for the Primary School," in which he claimed that vocal music should be taught in the primary schools.

Mr. A. O. Newpher offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the President of the State Teachers' Association, to prepare and secure the passage of a law to provide a State Board, to be composed of thirty-three persons, candidates for graduation at the State Normal schools and all applicants for Permanent Certificates, which shall provide for the payment of a certain sum in addition to their quota of the State School Fund to the Counties.

Resolved, That the committee to prepare and secure the passage of the law be instructed to ask, whose duty shall be, first, to examine all candidates for graduation at the State Normal schools and for Permanent Certificates; second, to provide for the payment of a certain sum in addition to their quota of the general Common School fund to those school districts in which Normal schools are located that employ graduates of Normal Schools, and holders of Permanent Certificates.

Prof. Geo. E. Hall, of Pittsburgh, thought graduates of State Normal Schools should be placed on a par with graduates of Colleges, and should be held out to School boards and county superintendents as being equally worthy of their qualifications.

Mr. Halderman offered the resolutions. He thought the question should not be, where the teacher acquired his education, but what were his qualifications.

Mr. C. Harding, of Philadelphia, favored the passage of the resolutions. He claimed that they did not discriminate in favor of graduates of normal schools, but placed all on a perfect equality.

Mr. Wm. R. Ford, of Pittsburgh, thought the resolutions were premature. They had better wait and would be liable to abuse. The Board of Examiners might favor graduates general of schools to the detriment of others.

Mr. R. S. Gates, of Lancaster, made a long speech, but if there was any point to it, we failed to see it.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order by the President, Hon. H. C. Johns. Professor Shumaker, by request, sang "The Beautiful Hills," after which the auditing committee, through its chairman, Mr. Raub, reported the condition of the Treasury to be as follows:

Cash on hand August 11, 1869	$ 735 02
Membership fees, 1869	580 00
Total	$1,315 02
Expenses of the Association	1,309 52
Balance on hand	$ 405 50

On motion of Prof. George J. Luckey, of Pittsburgh, a committee of five was appointed on resolutions, as follows: Prof. Luckey, Superintendent Newlin, of Schuylkill county; Superintendent Wickersham, Reading; Prof. M. Hall, Philadelphia; Superintendent Horton, Tioga county.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to the election of officers.

Mr. Geissinger moved to reconsider the resolution passed during the morning session, fixing upon Williamsport as the place for the next meeting. After some discussion, the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. M. S. Hess, of Lancaster, delivered an able address on "Temperance and its bearing upon the School." He drew a fearful but true picture of the terrible condition of those who fall a prey to the use of strong drink. He stated that there were ten grog shops to every school house in the United States; deplored the suffering, destitution and misery resulting from its intemperance; paid a high tribute to the responsible position of the teacher, and urged all to wield the influence of their high calling in favor of temperance and total abstinence under their care. At the conclusion of his remarks a vote of the Association to Mr. Hoshs for his able and eloquent address was taken. The Association rising to their feet, Mr. Hoshs is a young and talented lawyer of Lancaster.

After a song by the Æolian Circle, the result of the election of officers was as follows:

President—A. N. Raub, Lock Haven.
Vice President—Sallie H. Bundel, Lancaster.
Recording Secretary—I. S. Gelst, Marietta.
Assistant Recording Secretary—Jennie Malleson, Pittsburgh.
Corresponding Secretary—J. P. McCaskey, Lancaster.
Treasurer—D. S. Burns, Harrisburg.
Executive Committee—Hon. Thos. Harrison, Pittsburgh; John G. Moore, Philadelphia; G. M. Fickes, Bucks county; Prof. Wm. Frear, Dauphin county; John Morrow, Allegheny City.

Discussion on the question, "What restrictions, if any, should be placed upon the State Normal Schools in respect to the grade of pupils they receive?" was opened by Prof. J. P. Pearce, of O

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 13.

The gold market on Thursday evening took an upward turn, and the rise was as rapid as on the morning of Thursday and the evening of Wednesday the fall had been sudden. The delay and vagueness arising from the absence of any definite or reliable news from the theater of war, with the general uprising of the French people, and the fact that Prussia had not followed up her successes with vigor and enthusiasm, all combined to make up an opinion that the war had hardly been commenced. The enthusiastic gentleman who sold gold short on Thursday, says the Philadelphia *Record* in the full belief that the crown Prince would be in Paris in forty-eight hours, and that the Fatherland was the only country on the earth that had soldiers, was voted the biggest fool in existence. The unexpected strength which Napoleon has shown he possesses, even under defeat, stopped all speculation on the theory of his immediate dethronement. The new minority were taken mostly from his warmest adherents, and they seem to be acting with great vigor and judgment in consolidating, and controlling in the interest of the emperor, the usually excitable population of Paris. It is understood that the Germanic bankers in New York, who, previous to the breaking out of the war, were large operators in and holders of United States 5-20s, and other American securities, have sold out entirely, so as to strengthen their hands at their sections in London and Frankfort. Their next movement as the curtain rises, will be to buy back their lost property. France is as true to her institutes as is England. Her institutes have always been for France, glory and arms. She never yet discarded a Bonaparte, nor was there ever an Orleanist premier, save and except by force of foreign bayonets. We shall see. Let us wait, and let the gold and bond speculators be cautious.

—The New York *World* of yesterday says: There was no news to-day from the seat of war, but the German bankers were buyers of gold, and were attempting to sell the Government bonds they have bought, but found there was no market at present quotations. The action of the French Legislature, in voting unanimously to carry on the war by the issue of a thousand million francs in bonds, and a thousand million francs in irredeemable paper money, to be issued by the Bank of France and made a legal tender for all debts, is ominous of a determination to exhaust the resources of the empire in carrying on the war. If this irredeemable paper money system is adopted in France, then the same inducements to prolong the war will exist as in the case of our own rebellion. So many people will make money under this paper money system that they will be their interest for the nation at war as long as possible. The people will find money plentiful, and will not discontinue the war. The government or the war. France with irredeemable paper money, against Prussia on a specie basis, will possess a decided advantage at the outset in regard to its government and financial finances. France can easily raise two millions of soldiers if government chooses to pay for them. France, therefore, seems to be preparing for a long and chronic war as the normal condition of the empire.

—Government bonds, says the *Evening Post*, are dull and steady this afternoon. In anticipation of the operation of the law passed at the last session of Congress prohibiting for the future the distribution of the currency—that is, the withdrawal from banks in sections having an excess—some of the Eastern banks are already moving in the direction of getting out of the line of the largest o. ne city banks has been fortunate enough to s il a considerable part of the circulation for five per cent. premium, thus selling in advance of the shutting down movement that is enabled to secure the handsome consideration of five per cent., and also to realize the high premium on the bonds in which they are pledged with the Comptroller of the Currency to secure its circulation.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117
U. S. 6s, 1881	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113½
U. S. 10-40s	109
6-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1868	109½
Union Pacific Railway	97½
Central Pacific Railway	97½
Currency Pacifics	102

The following table, made up from dispatches received at W. Kennedy's stock rooms, Apollo building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 13, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
No Serip	90	90	90	90	90
Erie	20	20	20	20	20
Reading	98	98½	98½	98½	98½
Michigan Cent'l	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	131	131¼	131	131	131
Cleve. & Pitts	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Northwestern	84	84	84	84	84
Do. preferred	84½	85	85	85	85
North Island	114	114	114	114	114
St. Paul	68	68	68	68	68
Do. preferred	76	77	77	77	77
Fort Wayne	94	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Miss	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail	73	73	73	73	73
Adams Express	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Wash. Union	30	30	30	30	30
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Gold	116¾	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼

A comparison between Friday's and Saturday's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Friday.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94½	95¾	¼	—
N. Y. Central scrip	95½	95¾	¼	—
Erie	20	20	—	—
Reading	98½	98½	—	—
Michigan Cent'l	95½	95½	—	—
Illinois Central	131	131¼	¼	—
Cleve. & Pitts	90½	90½	—	—
Northwestern	84	84	—	—
Do. preferred	84½	85¼	¾	—
North Island	114	114	—	—
St. Paul	68	68	—	—
Do. preferred	76	77	1	—
Fort Wayne	94	93½	—	½
Ohio and Miss	33½	33½	—	—
Pacific Mail	73	73	—	—
Adams Express	68½	68½	—	—
Wash. Union	30	30	—	—
Do. preferred	75	75	—	—
Lake Shore	93½	93½	—	—
Gold	116¾	117¼	½	—

The Dalzell Petroleum Company has declared a dividend of five per cent (ten cents per share) payable on the 25th of August. Transfer books close on the 17th and reopen on the 26th instant. Pittsburgh stockholders can collect the dividends through Robinson Bros. No. 78 Fourth avenue.

—James W. Kennedy, broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 13, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly with a moderate trade demand for most of the leading articles in regard to which we have no particular change to notice, the tendency being downward for most descriptions. Buyers appear shy and not very desirous of making heavy purchases. The expectations of speculators have not been realized in regard to the war in Europe. The demand for breadstuffs does not meet their expectations. The demand for export has been light, and operations in breadstuffs have been a failure. The western country is full of grain and flour of the old crop, and in some places they have scarcely room for the new. One thing is very evident—the old or the new must be disposed of. The owners want both the room and the money, and the sooner they obtain the more money they will have. If they force sales prices will be certain to decline. If any persons choose to cling to the idea that prices will advance under the circumstances they can do so; we choose to think otherwise. Flour in this market is dull with a declining tendency. Our market is slow, neither advancing or declining with the exception of a few small lots, from the fact that our dealers are less speculative and depend more on the home trade for their business.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was less active; buyers were not disposed to pay the present prices. The receipts since our last were 162 bbls. Small sales were reported at $3 50@4 per bbl. Dried is quoted at 6@7c for prime quality.

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair inquiry for pearls, which are quoted at 7½@8c. Pearls are in slightly drawing order; prices have undergone no change since our last. Receipts for the week, pearls, 50 bbls; pearls, 50 bbls.

BEANS—We quote at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the above quotations. Receipts for the week, No. 1 $2 25; No. 2 $2 00; No. 3 $1 75; No. 4 $1 50.

BUTTER—We can report a good trade demand for fresh roll. Sales were reported at various prices ranging from 20@23c, being the extreme figures for choice. Common and neglected lots are very much discarded a Bonaparte, nor was there ever an Orleanist premier, save and except by force of foreign bayonets. We shall see. Let us wait, and let the gold and bond speculators be cautious.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, and the demand has improved. Dealers are asking an advance. We are reported sales as follows: Hamburg, 12c; Limburger, 14@15c; Swiss, 18@20c; Sweitzer 18c. The receipts were light.

FLOUR—The market was quiet and dull, the demand being light. Buyers are not anxious to operate. The receipts since our last were 300 barrels. Holders generally refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. Buyers say they can obtain what they require to sell from store. Sales were reported at the following: Fair to good brands $7 00@7 25; choice $7 50 per barrel; some fancy lots sold at higher prices. The mill rates are: Superfine, $6 25; fine, $6 50@6 75; family brand, bbls $6 50; sacks $6 25 *; red brand, bbls $7 00, sks $7 50; Seventy Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 25; National $6; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25; Rose Bud $7 50; Gem, bbls $6 50; sks $6 25; Rose Bud, bbls $6 50; sks $6 25; Gem, bbls $6 00; sks $5 75

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting of Spanish Republicans at Madrid—Victor Emanuel Preparing to Abdicate—Holland Assisting the Pope—The London "Post" on Minister Motley and America—Terrible Riot at Londonderry—The Massacre of Foreigners in China, &c., &c.

The Spanish Republicans.

MADRID, August 13.—A republican meeting was held here last evening, in which the speakers advanced the most liberal views in regard to the future government of the country. The proceedings caused no little excitement, and demonstrations of sympathy were made today. The Republicans, however, discountenanced tumultuous gatherings, and are apparently bent on vindicating their love of order.

Assistance for the Pope.

LONDON, August 13.—Holland has sent 1,200 Volunteers to Rome to serve in the Papal army.

U. S. Vessel Expected at Flushing.

The United States steamer Juniata is expected at Flushing.

Death of Archbishop of Buenos Ayres.

ROME, August 12.—The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres died here yesterday.

The "Post" on Minister Motley and America.

LONDON, August 13.—The *Post* has a laudatory, even affectionate, article on Motley and America.

Terrible Riot at Londonderry.

LONDON, August 13.—A terrible riot took place yesterday at the celebration of the siege of Londonderry at that place. The procession proceeding through the town became excited by taunts from spectators, and a general fight ensued, in which two persons were killed and forty wounded. The particulars of a riot at Londonderry are received, stating that it first originated between the Queen's troops, and the Catholic organizations joined in at the end.

Cholera.

Cholera has broken out in the towns on the shore of the Black Sea. Vessels from there are quarantined at Liverpool.

The Massacre in China.

SHANGHAI, July 12.—The news of the recent massacre created the greatest excitement among all foreigners. An extra military guard has been established around the city.

Victor Emanuel to Abdicate.

FLORENCE, August 13.—The Florence *Tribune* says that Victor Emanuel is preparing to abdicate the throne of Italy.

Cholera.

LONDON, August 14.—At the Thames Waterman's regatta yesterday, Sadler won the champion sculler's race, Chambers' No. 2 Castle-on-Tyne crew were successful in the champion four-oared race.

South America.

LISBON, August 13.—The steamer brings advices from Rio Janeiro to July 28th. The Ministry presented to the Chambers a project for electoral reform. A preliminary treaty of peace with Paraguay has been signed. Civil war continues in the Republic of La Plata. Lopez Jordan continues his ravages in the State of Entre Rios. The Republican party in Brazil was expected to leave Rio at an early day on a visit to Lisbon.

Court to Pardoned.

The Empress Regent, on the report of the Keeper of the Seals, has commuted and reduced the sentences of 1,611 convicts now confined in all kinds of penitentiary establishments in France and beyond the sea. The imperial clemency is applied especially in those cases where uniform good conduct has given the prisoner a claim to indulgence.

Marine Intelligence.

GLASGOW, August 13.—The steamer Dochart, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 13.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 13, Evening.—Consols for money 91⅝; for account 91⅝; American securities quiet: 5s of 1867, 89a89½; 5s of 1865, old, 87½; Erie 17½; Illinois Central 106; Atlantic and Great Western 22.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes opened at 65 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 9⅝d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 10d; red winter No 2 9s 5d; winter No 1 9s 7d.

Western flour 25s. Corn 30s 9d. Oats 3s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

Pork 128s. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 75s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut, and 58s for short rib.

Common rosin 5s 6d@5s 9d; fine 11s. Pressed oil £32.

LONDON, August 13.—Tallow dull at 44s 3d. Sugar easier at 30s@30s 6d, and No 12 Dutch standard at 30s 9d@30s 7½. Petroleum quiet. Rosin dull.

FRANKFORT, August 13.—United States bonds closed Friday at 90¾.

FRANKFORT, August 13.—United States bonds heavy at 90.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The dramatic season opens in Cincinnati on the 5th of September, at Wood's Theatre, under the management of McCauley, who will also control the National during the approaching winter.

The increase in the aggregate valuation in real estate property in Hamilton county, Ohio, embracing Cincinnati, since last decennial period has been ninety-eight millions, one hundred and fifty three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

The cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., have been stopped by a strike of the male spinners, and nearly 9,000 laborers are out of employment.

The Board of Health of Norfolk, Va., Saturday ordered all the vessels from Philadelphia to be quarantined five days.

The steamer Winslow arrived at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday afternoon with an excursion party from Philadelphia, on a tour from Erie through the lakes to Duluth, Lake Superior, and return to Detroit, over the route recently opened between these points. The excursionists are about fifty in number, have enjoyed fine weather, and are delighted with the pleasures thus far afforded them.

At a meeting of the directors of the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad, at Omaha, Saturday, the grading of sixteen additional miles of road was let, the work to be completed by November 15th.

The National Convention of school teachers commence their session at Cleveland to-day. Many delegates have arrived and more are expected. A letter was received at that place a few days since from President Elliott, of Harvard College, stating that he could not be present. He was expected to address the convention.

A Raleigh, N. C., telegram, Saturday, says: It is asserted by good authority that Governor Holden will surrender the prisoners held by his order at Yanceyville, to Judge Brooks, at Salisbury, on Thursday. If he is indicted for an injunction, will be used out to restrain the Treasurer from paying Holden's State troops.

Gen. A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, arrived at Fortress Monroe Saturday morning.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., witnessed one of the wildest scenes imaginable for about an hour Saturday afternoon. About two hundred Italians and Irishmen, workmen at Grace's, got into a fight, a number being badly injured. A rain stopped the fight, but fears are entertained of further trouble.

Secretary Boutwell addressed several hundred business men at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, in Boston, on Saturday. He favored the bonding system of warehousing possessed by the English iron vessels in the carrying trade of the world; the continuation of the payment of the debt at the present rate of at least $50,000,000 per annum, until the bonds of the United States are at par in coin, whether they bear interest at four or six per cent. This could, he thought, be done after one year, even with a reduced system of taxation. The interest account, now about $130,000,000 annually, should be reduced to $100,000,000; the reduction of the principal will accompany it immediately. Mr. Boutwell then favored the refunding of a portion of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and closed with a complimentary allusion to Boston.

President Grant and party arrived at Chicago Saturday evening at eight o'clock, from St. Louis, making the trip in ten hours, a distance of three hundred miles. There was quite a crowd at the Tremont House when he reached it, but no public demonstration was made. Shortly after his arrival he made his appearance in the public parlor, in company with Vice President Colfax and Governor Seward, where large numbers paid their respects to the three distinguished gentlemen. On Monday all three will visit the American Watch Company's works, and on the same day evening the President will leave for the East and Mr. Seward for California and China.

The National Labor Union convenes at Cincinnati to-day. Richard Trevellick, President of the organization is there.

The International Shooting Tournament, which had been in progress in Chicago for the past week, was brought to a close on Saturday. It has been conducted under the auspices of the Chicago Prairie Club, and the shooting Saturday was for the State medal, and was won by Abner Price, of the Chicago Kenilworth Club, the same gentleman that won the International medal on Wednesday last. Representatives from nearly every State in the Union, and from Canada, were present during the week, and about twenty-eight thousand birds were shot.

Grenville T. Jenks, a distinguished lawyer of Brooklyn, N. was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

The deputy United States marshals have completed the census of the following words in Chicago, with the result given: First ward, 4,831; Second ward, 10,838; Sixth ward, 17,189; Eleventh ward, 14,886; Thirteenth ward, 13,705; Eighteenth ward, 9,849; Fourteenth ward, 9,359; Seventeenth ward, 9,109. Nineteenth ward, 8,728. Total, 112,128. This is 4,825 larger than the school census completed last spring, which gave the entire population of the city as 306,605.

Jacob L. Metzger was killed Saturday evening, in the town of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., by the accidental discharge of a gun under his seat in a buggy.

About twelve o'clock Saturday night a collision occurred at a switch two miles west of Harnellsville, N. Y., between the eastward and westward bound freight trains, Nos. 29 and 36, and both trains were completely wrecked. Emery Chapman, the engineer of No. 29, and the fireman, A. Preston, were killed. The engineer and fireman of No. 36 jumped off and escaped with slight injuries.

Captain William Willard, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, was murdered by James Wilson, a convict, yesterday with a knife concealed on his person. The murderer escaped from the Michigan State Prison.

Dr. Newman made the closing argument in the discussion with Orson Pratt in the new tabernacle in Salt Lake City yesterday to a large audience estimated to number ten thousand voices.

Agbter and Miss Leclerq, passengers per ship Samaria, arrived at Boston yesterday.

CUBA.

An Insurgent Prisoner Executed—Arrest of Generals Fostumo, Ortega and Rodcygnas—De Rodas's Report Concerning Reinforcements for His Army.

HAVANA, August 13.—Antonin Aguilara, the insurgent chief who surrendered at Holguin and offered his services to the Spaniards, with other insurgents who had surrendered, took the field and captured the insurgent Col. Areas and brought him to Holguin, where he was tried and executed. The insurgent Gen. Castellanos, who surrendered at Puerto Principe, has arrived in Havana. Castellanos reports that Agremonte has arrested Gens. Fostumo, Ortega and Rodcygnas, who attempted to surrender to the Spaniards. Search was made for Carro, but he escaped. Referring to reports concerning reinforcements for the army, the Captain General furnishes his telegraphic correspondence with the Colonial Minister, as follows:

"MADRID, July 16.—Tell me if reinforcements are needed, and if so, how many?

"PRINDEGAST."

"HAVANA, July 19.—None are needed except to cover our losses in the September campaign. RODAS."

"MADRID, July 22.—How many are necessary to cover your losses? PRINDEGAST."

"HAVANA, July 25.—Up to date three thousand; will be more during next three months. DE RODAS."

De Rodas says the losses were light from December, 1869, to July, 1870, and the losses will probably remain so for the future, but that the same number will be necessary to supply the places of the soldiers who will have served their terms of enlistment. He says he needs the reinforcements of ten thousand men will leave the Spanish peninsula for Cuba with the same strength it had last year.

War News Continued From First Page.

The Prussian Crown Princess' Making Preparations to Care for the Wounded.

Her Royal Highness, the Crown Princess, has addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Victoria Society for the relief of wounded soldiers:

Once more the country calls its sons to the standard to fight for all that is nearest and dearest to us—the honor and independence of Germany. An enemy whom we have not offended grudges us the fruits of our victories, and strives to prevent us from completing our great national rank through the labors and the steady progress of peace. Affronted and insulted in its most sacred feelings, the whole people—the only army we have—has taken up its well-tried arms to protect their hearths and their families. Thousands of wives and children are thus being deprived of their bread-winners. We cannot remove the sorrow from their hearts; but their hearts we may grant them against distress. In all parts of Germany the first cares have brilliant proofs of patriotic devotion to their country, be seen, a short time ago, we appealed to them to alleviate the sufferings which must fall upon the struggles we had then undergone. We hope that this noble example will be repeated, and that charity will again step in to relieve the families of those who are prepared to sacrifice life and health in the field. Let us give again freely and bountifully, that the defenders of our sacred nationality may feel that the field is in the comforting consciousness that the future of their beloved ones is secure in kind hands.

I request the Committee of the Victoria Institution for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers to devote themselves to this charitable work, and to open subscriptions and direct their application.

New Palace, Potsdam, July 09.

The Queen's guest of her Royal Highness has been immediately attended to by the committee. Herr Von Tiefrane, the banker, is the treasurer of the Victoria Institution.

The Outfit of a French Soldier.

Though the foot soldier has a much lighter weapon in the Chassepot than in the old muzzle-loader, he still has to carry on his back and shoulders a much greater load than the Prussian French, that is, upwards of one-third of the regulation weight carried by a sumpter mule; first, there is the Chassepot, seven and a half pounds; the sword, bayonet and scabbard, three pounds; ten pounds of ammunition, distributed partly in two pouches and partly in his knapsack; a pair of shoes; a four pound coat of bread and provisions, slung over his left shoulder, and containing any creature comforts that he may have procured. Over the knapsack—first, a great-coat; secondly, a blanket; thirdly, his share of the canvas for the tent, and, once for all, more for the same; and fourthly, a huge camp kettle. Inside the knapsack are a spare pair of trousers, combs, brushes, needles, thread, buttons, pair of gloves, a couple of pairs of socks, and three shirts. In addition to this, capable of containing about a quart of liquid, is fixing over the left hip when on the march with such a weight must incapacitate all but the very strongest men; and it is only too easy to understand how it happens that knapsacks and impediments are invariably dropped by the wayside after the first day's march. In the French army the practice is generally condemned, and the distinguished gentlemen on going into action, but the stamina of the men has been tried to the uttermost before they get up to the front by the carrying of such monstrous loads. Picked men may stand it, but it is not to be supposed that an average regiment of the line after a few miles' marching can form an effective force, fresh for the overloading, for the maintenance of which their unfortunate veteran, "General Routine," is alone to blame.

Miscellaneous War News.

The inhabitants of the little town of Osterode have offered a reward of 10,000 thalers to whoever will shoot the Emperor of the French alive or dead.

Mr. Rival, of the French store at Augusta, Ga., exhibits in his window a diagram of the seat of war in Europe, constructed by himself, which gives at a glance the position of the French and Prussian forces, the fortresses of the Rhine, &c., and the most favorable figures, the battle telegrams of each day are accurately illustrated and easily comprehended.

On one of the pleturesque mountain roads leading from Brussels to Aix la Chapelle is the queer old city of Tongres. This was originally founded by the Tungi, who (according to Spartian) were the first warriors who, after crossing the Rhine, expelled the Gauls and erected the Belgic tribes in their country. This was the commencement of the struggle for the right bank of the Rhine, now being carried on.

Lost, stolen, or mislaid, a French Prince, fourteen years old. Any one having temporary lodgment, wears red trousers and carries a bullet in his pocket. Was last seen going home from a baptism of fire. Is supposed in Paris to be in Metz; in Germany to be in Paris. Such is supposed at other places to be in London. A reward of five centimes will be paid for the return of the child to the bosom of his family. Signed, Napoleon Bonaparte, French and Prussians in regard to this point. According to the returns of Eric Friedel, Minister of Public Instruction in 1869, more than thirty per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write. In Prussia, in 1866-7, the proportion of illiterate conscripts was only four per cent., the ratio varying from 0-17 in Saxony to 13.18 in Posen.

SINCE the declaration of war, July 15th, the gold averages in the New York banks have fallen off $16,626,000, while in the currency deposits there is an apparent gain of $1,650,000—the general average of deposits being $13,013,000. The shipments of American gold coins, in the same three weeks amounted to $1,520,000, and of other miscellaneous specie not usually counted in the bank $2,59,000. The Treasury of the United States, which holds both its own gold and that of the banks (the latter represented by certificates of deposit), show a loss in gold coin, since July 16, of only $3,661,000, from which it would appear that the receipts overland from California, and from other sources, have made up the large difference between this sum and the large amount of coin shipped from New York.

Misses Hattie and Annie Stewart and Wm. Sanders, of Greenville, Bond county, Ill., were drowned on Friday last, while attempting to ford Kaskaskia river, near that place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

White Lawn Overdresses—White, Orr & Co.
Prof. Thompson's Seminary—Begins September 5.
Ebenezerites—Paul & Pears.
Glass Works for Sale or Rent—M. T. Milliken.
Old Flour for Bakers' Use—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Glass House for Rent—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Hance Bros. and White's Preparations—McClarran & McKennan.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Matches—Thompson & Co.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.
Coal Lands for Sale—Wm. Parkison.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Army Tents for Sale—J. H. Johnston.
Cream Ale—Pier, Damnals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Malt and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre—Opens this evening.
Situation Wanted—D.
Positions Obtained—S. T. Keller.
Notice—McKeesport Gas Company.
Trousse—Jos. Fleming.
For Sale—Hotel—R. Trimble's Executors.
Laboring Men—S. T. Meller.
Notice—Monticello Oil Company.

Fire Near Massillon, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., August 13, 1870.

This morning, between the hours of one and three o'clock, the engine house and other property of the Furnace mines, about two miles west of Massillon, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway line, were fired and burned to the ground. About thirty tons of iron ore, also burned, the stationary engine and fixtures ruined. The property was insured. Loss twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A party has been made up at Helena, Montana, to visit the Yellow Stone country. They start about the 15th of this month, and will go to Bozeman City, thence direct to the Yellow Stone river, thence up to the falls. From there to the head, around the lake to Snake river, and from there home. A Mr. Bonner, of Bozeman, will command the party. Their route will take them near where the Big Horn party was last heard from.

AFTER the Postmasters of all the Treaty Powers declined to give any and in the matter, the Japanese authorities have decided on establishing a line of steamers for the purpose of carrying mails between Nagasaki, in the extreme southwest, Hiogo (the port of Osaka), and Yokohama.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Saturday and Sunday, August 13th and 14th:

SATURDAY, August 13.			
Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	73	7 A. M.	29 5/16-10
12 M.	86	12 M.	29 2/16-10
6 P. M.	79	6 P. M.	29 2/16-10
SUNDAY, August 14.			
Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	72	7 A. M.	29 5/16-10
12 M.	79	12 M.	29
6 P. M.	75	6 P. M.	29

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Maryman, John, Water Cure, Pa.	3
McKee, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Gibson Jos., Sarverville, Pa.	3
Schottler, D., Sharpsburg, Pa.	3

PERSONAL.—Al G. Neeper and Doc Hazen have gone on an extended tour through the East and Canadas.

CORN, &C.—Six thousand four hundred bushels of corn, potatoes, &c., were brought into the market on Friday and Saturday.

PRESIDENT GRANT.—President Grant will leave Cleveland at 7 o'clock this morning and will arrive in Pittsburgh at three o'clock this afternoon.

LEG BROKEN.—Dr. Clark was summoned yesterday afternoon when he broke his leg while wrestling with a friend. The accident occurred in the Seventeenth ward.

STRANGE BOARDING.—A saloon on Liberty street, near Fifth avenue, supports the following sign: "Lager beer boarding by the week day or meal.

CARS DETAINED.—The street cars on Penn avenue, near Twelfth street, were detained some time on Saturday afternoon, by the breaking down of an iron wagon.

TAKEN TO THE REFUGE.—Officer Rivers took a youth named Patrick Walsh to the House of Refuge, on Saturday, for incorrigibility. The lad lived in Sligo's alley, and has an average ship, and at her instance he was committed.

FOUR MONTHS.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, sentenced Thomas Parks, colored, to the Workhouse for four months, for disorderly conduct in a person in the presence of a lot of children.

DISEASED MEAT.—Herman Ross, butcher, on Penn avenue, was before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, on Saturday, for exposing unsound meat for sale. He was fined $20 and costs, and was charged the full amount—$25 and costs.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Michael L. O'Donnell, of Temperance Hall, Sligo alley, near Liberty, raised a disturbance with his wife in the Twelfth ward, and as a result was locked up for the night. Saturday, at 10 o'clock, he was fined.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—James McCarty took a ride up the Inclined Plane, on Saturday, and brought down by an officer who preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him. The officer had to make a second commitment made out by Justice Ferguson.

ONONDAGUA STONE GIANT, exhumed at Cardiff, New York, October 16th, 1869, together with Hasty Pudding, Cardiff Giantess, Magician, Parlor Match, Baby Mummy, and a host of other curiosities now on exhibition at Barnum's Museum.

INTO THE CELLAR.—An Alderman of this city, while walking on Diamond street, was surprised yesterday by the sudden disappearance of his breath and range. The articles mentioned dropped into the cellar, leaving a large hole in the floor.

THE SUNDAY COURT.—On Sunday morning Mayor Brush disposed of thirty-nine common cases. Only one or two of the offenders were charged with intoxication. Another charge of city was either free from rowdyism Saturday night or the police were on the qui vive, as usual. They were disposed of in the usual manner.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE.—The contract for the new Fifth avenue market house was signed on Saturday. The price for the completion of the building by January 1st, 1871.

ASSISTANTS.—We hear that there are two aspirants for the position of Fire Commissioner made vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Rees, namely, Mr. Wm. R. Briggs, of the First ward, and Mr. Robert Jackson, of the Fifth. Both gentlemen are in every way qualified for the position, and have a fair probability, at the next meeting, fill the vacancy.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—One of the best glass houses in the State, located at McKeesport, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on the Monongahela river, and possessing all the modern improvements, is offered for rent. There is a good chance for a practical glass man. For particulars inquire of McElroy, Dickson & Co., No. 34 Wood street.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—At the Employment Bureau of Mr. S. T. Meller, corner of Penn and Smithfield streets, yesterday there was applied by laboring men, farm hands, coal miners, servant girls, cooks, chambermaids, and all classes of female help. Also, by mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers and salesmen can here be furnished with good positions. See advertisements.

PREMIUM LAW BLANKS.—The enterprising firm of R. B. Woodward, No. 116 Wood street, which is always up to the times, have on hand a large supply of the premium law blanks, which they have issued during the time the train he was on, or any of the cars, accidentally injured. This will offer the item that has been giving fitful trouble to all, that is, that a conductor on a Maine railroad had, in twenty years, traversed 700,000 miles without an accident.

EXCITING RUNAWAY.—An exciting runaway occurred in the Seventeenth ward about nine o'clock last evening. A horse driven by John Mulligan, living on Sligo and down Thirty-eighth street at a rapid rate. After turning the corner of Butler street the vehicle was overturned and Mr. Mulligan was thrown out and seriously injured. He was taken to Dr. Clark's office, and attended to. It is thought his injuries will probably not result fatally. The runaway created a great deal of excitement on Butler street.

THE ONE DOLLAR STORE.—The Pittsburgh branch of the New York One Dollar Store, which will be opened shortly in the room at No. 76 Fifth avenue, will be stocked with an endless variety of goods. Articles of one of the latest styles and most elegant patterns will be sold for one dollar. The store will be furnished for six fine irish linen towels, and a similar sum for twelve irish linen napkins, and so with nearly all other goods which usually bring from three to six, and as high as ten dollars. The goods will arrive in a few days.

BILLIARD MATCH.—Messrs. J. F. Ryenthaler and C. M. Keys, played a game of billiards, one thousand points, at the Eastern Exchange, East Liberty, on Friday afternoon last, for one hundred dollars a side; Ryenthaler won the game by thirty-four points. Considerable money changed hands on the result, and a great deal of good feeling was manifested throughout the entire game. We hear that arrangements are being made for another match will have to be played before Keys succumbs to the merits of Ryenthaler. Go in gentlemen and may the best man win.

DEPUTY MAYOR CASES.—The docket at the Seventeenth ward station house yesterday morning showed that the police had not been idle, and that all the cases for the violations of that ward were not peaceably disposed. Pat. Dudly, Pat. Welsh, James McCambridge and George Wallace, for being drunk and disorderly had the usual fine imposed. Fred. Stuff raised a disturbance in Iron City Park, and as a result had to pay twenty-five dollars and costs. Frank McIntyre, for a similar offense, was arrested and placed in the lock-up for a hearing this morning.

The Proposed Military Review.

We have already announced that Governor Geary has issued his proclamation for the 19th of September. We now learn that the managers of the approaching Inter-State Fair have written to Governor Geary requesting him to postpone the intended review from the 19th until the 13th of September. The Fair opens in this city on the latter day, and the Governors of New York and Ohio with other distinguished persons having been invited to attend, it would be appropriate to withhold the review until the occasion. The 19th was originally selected because of its being the anniversary of Perry's victory.

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Interesting Ceremonies.

Saturday last, August 13, will long be remembered by many of the citizens of the Fourteenth ward, the School Board, pupils and others who participated in the very interesting ceremonies connected with laying the corner stone of what is designed to be one of the finest school buildings in the State. Our reporter did not get the exact dimensions of the structure, nor a description of the plan with us; but it is intended that it shall not be excelled by any similar edifice in the country, either in beauty or adaptability for the purposes designed.

After singing by the pupils, a fervent, eloquent prayer by Rev. Mr. Palmer, and some introductory remarks by Graham Scott, Esq., the formal ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by Mr. George Haurett, one of the oldest citizens of the ward, who acted intelligibly and earnestly, exhibiting a deep interest in the proceedings. Under the stone was placed a box, with a Japan covering, containing the Pittsburgh school law, names of the School Board, copies of the various newspapers of the city, with various other matters, was placed under the stone.

Superintendent George J. Luckey, next delivered a brief, but eloquent and forcible address, in which he gave an interesting account of our public schools and the legislation which has placed them in their present elevated position. The Colonel, as he is familiarly called, pointed out the fact that while the Prussian, he said, was advancing on the French, Italy and Austria were falling back, and in all places, succeeds over ignorance, allegiance to the only true system—the bulwark of a republican form of government. He was followed by the gentlemen of the board, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone was then performed in due form after a few miles' marching through the principal streets of the ward, and after having inspected the situation, came to the conclusion that the shortest and most effective route to the school house is by the breaking down of an iron wagon.

BASE BALL.

Matches Played.

The Allegheny s played the Unions of Natrona on Saturday and defeated them, as the following score will show:

Allegheny.	O.	R.	Unions.	O.	R.
Kerr	3	3	Evans	2	4
Bowers	3	2	Mitchell	3	4
Carothers	3	3	Hughes	3	3
Kinnear Dal	3	3	Kennedy	3	1
Hunter	3	3	Mayhew	3	1
Mccall	3	2	Dicker	3	1
Mcclain	3	2	Bowers	3	1
Park	3	1	Varner	3	1
Kerr	3	1	Drury	3	1
Total	24	20	Total	24	18

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—20
Unions	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—18

The O'Hara club on Saturday defeated the Paisley score 27 to 8, and the Olympic by a score of 32 to 5.

The Osceola defeated the Hope of Birmingham on Saturday. The score stood Osceola 27, Hope 22.

The Lazy nine beat the Perseverance by a score of 20.

The return game between the Alleghenys and Atlantics will be played on Friday next.

The Iron City club, of Allegheny, are very successful the past week, having won four matches as follows: Beat the Mutuals on Monday by a score of 37 to 6; the Alequippa, of Oakland, on Wednesday, by a score of 30 to 9; played a return game with the Alequippas on Friday, and beat them again by 61 to 14, and on Saturday beat the Mutuals by a score of 16 to 9.

A Welcome came off victorious in a match with the Natchez, on Saturday afternoon, scoring 42 runs to the Natchez's 17. The Welcome and the Monongahela Valley, are matched for a game at Hazelwood this afternoon.

EFFECTS OF WHISKY.

A Man Run Over by a Passenger Car While Lying Asleep on the Track—Leg Amputated.

Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a man named Thomas McClelland, residing on Squirrel Hill, was run over by car No. 8 of the Oakland line, and had his leg severed from the body. The accident occurred on Fifth avenue, near Soho. It seems that McClelland, who was intoxicated, had lain down on the track, and the wheels of the car, which was on the Oakland line, passed over his right leg before the driver noticed any obstruction. McClelland was immediately taken to a grocery, where Dr. Daly was called in to attend to the wounded man. The limb was amputated during the evening Dr. Daly amputated the crushed leg below the knee and as last accounts McClelland was doing as well as could be expected. Sunday morning the driver of the car came to the city and gave himself up. At last accounts no information had been made against him for the offense. This is but another of the many evil effects and the terrible misfortunes arising out of whisky drinking.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Knocked Down and Robbed at Connellsville—He is Placed in the Lock-up by the Robbers.

A sub-contractor visited Connellsville last Thursday night, having in his possession some $6,50. He left the money with the contractor early in the evening and started out to take a walk about the place. Late in the evening he was missed by a party of friends, and was found lying senseless in Smaller township, where an examination of his wounds revealed the fact that his skull was badly fractured. Trepanning being considered necessary the operation was successfully performed by the physician in charge, but at present it is impossible to say whether or not the lad will survive. He is a married man, and has a wife and child who resides with his parents at the corner of Webster avenue and Craig street. Yesterday his condition was improved and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The perpetrator of the outrage was arrested by officer Kennedy yesterday morning. He gives his name as Louis Comey, and says he is only about twelve years of age. He was selling the Saturday Evening Herald in saloons, a business with him when arrested. He stated that he didn't go to bit Coffin and was only playing with him when the latter struck him a severe blow on the left temple, which was the cause of the injuries. There is a great deal of mystery found among these Italian boys, more so than in any other class in the city, and their deceitfulness sometimes is astonishing. An example of this fact before should be made of this lad, young as he is.

COURT ITEMS.

On Saturday, in the Quarter Sessions Court, a petition was presented from Irwin Bell, asking for a decree forbidding the marriage of Mrs. Kennedy, a widowed relative of the petitioner, and a resident of the Third ward of this city, is suffering from temporary insanity, and prayer that one might be sent to Dixmont. The Court issued a rule on the respondent, made returnable on Saturday next.

PETITION IN DIVORCE.

William Bradley, on Saturday, filed a petition, in the Court of Common Pleas, praying for a sundering of the matrimonial relations between himself and Mrs. Miriam Bradley, on the grounds of adultery, alleged to have been committed by the respondent. Subpœnas were awarded.

The testing of a divorce suit, wherin one of the city firms appears as one of the parties to the suit, is now before the Common Pleas Court. It is said that some sensational facts connected with the case.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL.

An application for release on bail, of John Roth, charged with murder, was made in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, by Hopkins, Jay. Roth is the party who is charged with causing the death of Mrs. Cornelius, of Birmingham, by pushing her down a flight of stairs leading to the cellar of her house, and thus committed to jail upon a verdict found by the coroner's jury for trial. Judge Stowe fixed the hearing in the case for Wednesday morning next.

The Late Thomas Rees, Esq—Resolutions.

Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held, when the Committee appointed on Thursday night to draft resolutions to the memory of Mr. Thomas Rees, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with great regret of the death of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Thomas Rees; be it therefore

Resolved, That we hereby make this our true record of the promptness ability and fidelity with which he discharged all his duties as one of the Commissioners of this city. In the many virtues as a man, and of his worth as a citizen,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives in their grief over this irreparable loss; and it is

Ordered, That a copy of this, our action, be presented to them.

UNION MEETING LAST NIGHT.—Last evening, in a union meeting of the Presbyterian Church in the city, in the First Church, the Rev. Dr. Newton, the first American Missionary in the Punjaub District, India, having just returned from the field, regaled the people for thirty-six years, delivered an interesting address on the difference between the Christian religion and the Hindoo belief, and also detailed some encouraging facts as to the rapid growth of the missions in that field. The Rev. J. H. Speer, D. D., formerly a missionary in China, and at present residing in Philadelphia as Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Board, assisted in the services. The Rev. S. F. Scovel, the esteemed pastor of the church, has left town for a fortnight's vacation, while the edifice is cleaned and put in order for winter use.

THE BARTON EQUITY CASE.

Decision of Judge Kirkpatrick—He Refuses a Preliminary Injunction.

The famous Barton equity case was brought before the public yesterday, Judge Kirkpatrick delivering a very able opinion, in which the facts, the law and the equities involved are discussed at great length. The history of the proceeding is familiar to our readers, and we need not repeat it, further than to say that Mr. Barton had asked the court to enjoin the City Treasurer in the collection of the taxes for the current year, on the ground that appropriation ordinance had been illegally passed. The learned Judge enters upon a very comprehensive investigation of the whole subject, and concludes that there are sufficient *doubts* to warrant the Court in refusing the preliminary injunction; and leaving the parties, by fuller examination, hereafter, should they deem it proper to go into it, free to resolve the doubts in the case, so as to secure a different ruling. As the great object which gave rise to this proceeding—to compel the City Treasurer to place at interest the unexpended balances—has been at tained in another way, it is not probable that any further steps will be taken in this direction. The granting of the injunction would have seriously deranged our financial affairs, and might have injured our credit. In the language of the City Attorney, Mr. Shafer, "it would have done great injury, and little if any good." Judge Kirkpatrick throws out a hint for the benefit of Councils, which they would do well to heed, as it may save them serious embarrassment. The Judge says: "Contracts from the decision contain its most essential features.

"Carefully considering this case, therefore, in all the aspects in which it has been presented, all its facts, its law and its equities, it is not so clear or free from doubt that a preliminary injunction should be awarded. We decline to do this and nothing more, and if, upon the putting in by the respondents of their answer more formal answer, and the submission to us of the testimony pro and con, such doubts are resolved, the ruling shall not avail in any respect as to the allowance of a final injunction. As the case is now presented to us, however, the application for a preliminary injunction is refused.

"I cannot close this already too protracted discussion—justified in my judgement, however, by the importance of the subject and the involved—without a single allusion, even at the risk of being extra judicial in my remarks, to the action of Councils, which has invoked this proceeding. Further, it is the Third United Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph H. Kerr, Dr. Pressly always watched over these new congregations with special care, and regarded them with as much concern as though they were his own. As a pastor, he was singularly successful, although he was in no sense a popular preacher. He was remarkable for his dignity and purity of character, his sincerity and earnestness of manner, and his love of truth and righteousness. He was of most commanding presence—tall, erect, graceful and dignified—and with that sober cast of countenance, and austerity of manner, which commanded the respect, if not the love of all. His impression that he was haughty and aristocratic. He was indeed neither. Although he was a ruling Elder of the Third Church, which characterize many of the popular preachers of the day, yet he was by no means so reserved as not to be easily approachable, and to be known as a friend, he always remained such. He could enter readily into sympathy with all who were in affliction, and his heart was full of compassion for all who were in trouble of any kind. He was a strict disciplinarian, and whether in the family, the seminary, the Church, the Presbytery, or the Assembly, he held rightly to the rules which governed each, and never relaxed what he understood the law, the rule, or the practice. He was but seldom in favor of compromises, and would never violate rules or doctrines for the sake of expediency. He was therefore a "strict constructionist" in religious matters, and in these latter days had come to be regarded as anti-progressive, and standing in the way of church unions, and church progress generally. But it is due to his memory to say that this opposition was not based upon bigoted notions, but arose from a deep-seated conviction that the innovations which he opposed were not for the good of the church, for he was a man of faith and unassuming, and never sought popularity or used it to figure among the know-nothings of the world. He shrunk from public observation rather than courted notoriety, and was aloof from all the ordinary schemes of business, devoting all his time and energies to his religious duties. For the first 20 years of his ministry, and in 1842 he established *The Preacher* in Pittsburgh, which he edited and published for several years. It was subsequently conducted by Rev. R. Kerr, D. D., and was changed to the *United